987

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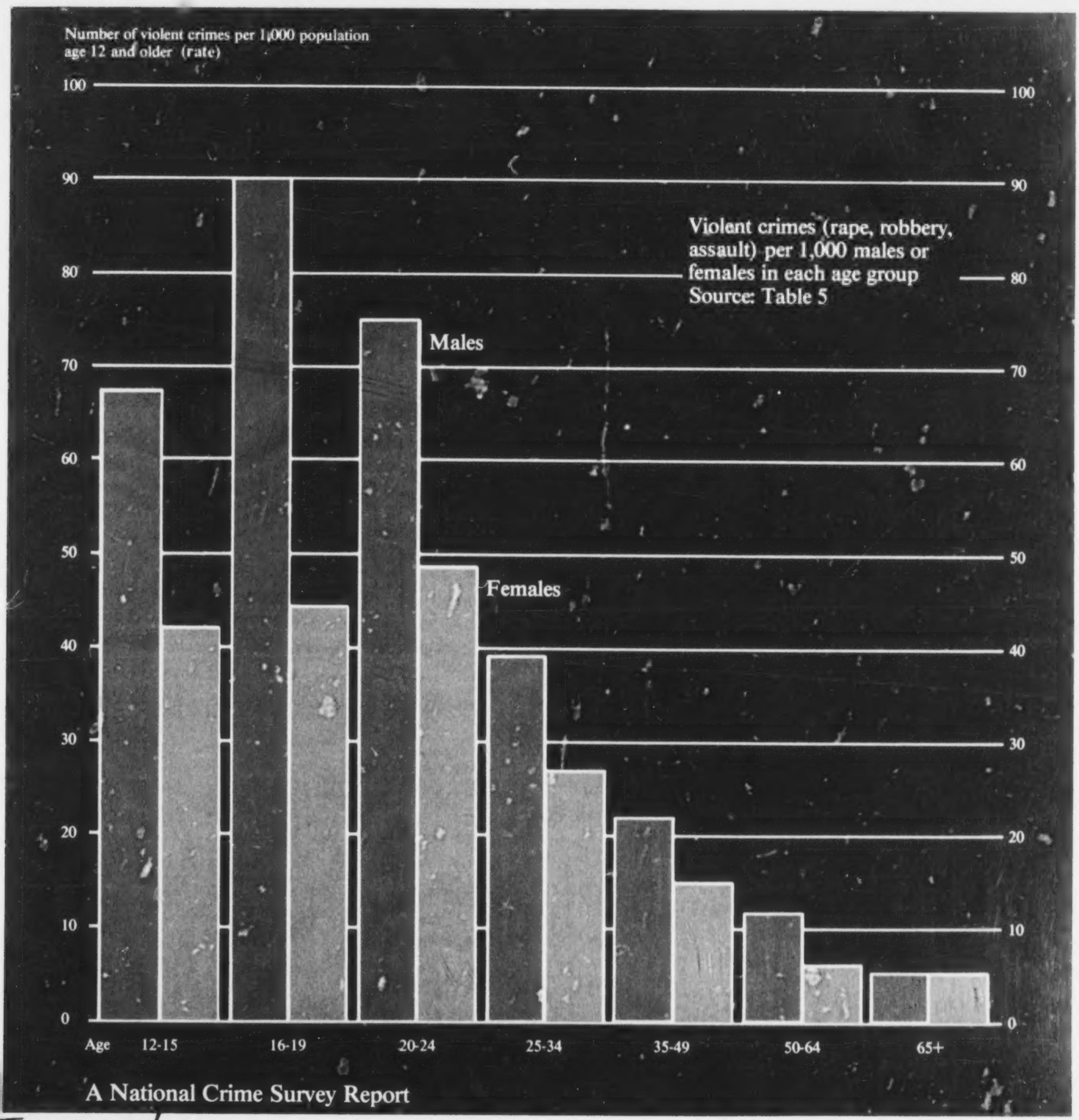
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987



Violent crimes (rape, robbery, assault) per 1,000 males or females in each age group
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A National Crime Survey Report

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(revised April 1989)

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BJS special reports:
  Time served in prison and on parole, 1984, NCJ-108544, 1/88
  Recidivism of young parolees, NCJ-104916, 5/87

Children in custody

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U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Justice Programs
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1987

A National Crime Survey Report
NCJ-115524, June 1989

U.S. Department of Justice
Bureau of Justice Statistics

Joseph M. Bessette
Acting Director

Acknowledgments. This report was prepared by Kelly H. Shim and Marshall DeBerry of the Bureau of Justice Statistics under the supervision of Patsy A. Klaus. Statistical assistance was provided by Gertrude Thomas and Ida Hines. Production assistance was furnished by Tina Dorsey. Marilyn Marbrook administered publication, assisted by Jeanne Harris.

National Crime Survey data collection and processing activities are conducted by the Bureau of the Census. The program is currently under the supervision of Lawrence McGinn, Chief, Crime Surveys Branch, Demographic Surveys Division, assisted by Marilyn Monahan, Patricia Bowles, Donna Brooks, Sherrie Schrama, Janice Sebold, Carol Spivey, and Bruce Wilder. Programming assistance in the Demographic Surveys Division was under the supervision of Stephen Phillips, with assistance by Chris Alaura, Maryann McCormick, Hugh O'Connor, Charles Sheasley, and David Watt.

Guidance on technical matters related to this program was provided by Lawrence Altmayer and David Hubble, Statistical Methods Division, Bureau of the Census, under the supervision of Charles Alexander.

In the Bureau of Justice Statistics the data collection program is monitored by Michael R. Rand.

Library of Congress Cataloging in
Publication Data

United States. Bureau of Justice Statistics.
Criminal Victimization in the United States.

(A national crime survey report:
NCJ-115524).
1. Victims of crime--United States.
2. Crime and criminals--United States.
I. Title. II. Series.

The Assistant Attorney General, Office of Justice Programs, coordinates the activities of the following program offices and bureaus: the Bureau of Justice Statistics, National Institute of Justice, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and the Office for Victims of Crime.

Preface

This report presents information on criminal victimization in the United States during 1987. It is the 15th in a series of annual reports prepared under the National Crime Survey (NCS) program. The study is based on findings from a continuous survey of a representative sample of housing units across the United States. Approximately 46,000 housing units, inhabited by about 93,000 individuals age 12 or older, took part in the survey. The participation rate for 1987 was 96% of all eligible housing units.

As presently constituted, the NCS focuses on certain criminal offenses, whether completed or attempted, that are of major concern to the general public and law enforcement authorities. These are the personal crimes of rape, robbery, assault, and larceny and the household crimes of burglary, larceny, and motor vehicle theft.[1] In this report, as in others in the series, the crimes are examined from the perspective of their frequency, the characteristics of the victims and offenders, the circumstances surrounding the offenses and their impact, and the pattern of police reporting.

The format of this report is similar to that of the 1986 edition. Selected general findings for 1987 are combined with technical information designed to aid in the interpretation of data contained in the 109 tables that follow in Appendix I.

Statistics in this report are comparable with those in the 1986 edition. Both reports are based on population controls derived from the 1980 census.

Appendix II contains a facsimile of the survey questionnaire and a brief description on administering the instrument. Note that beginning in July 1986 a revised NCS questionnaire was introduced. In order to be compatible with previous years, the data were reformatted to match the contents of the 1979 questionnaire. Data derived from the new questionnaire will be presented in a future report. Appendix III has technical information concerning sample design, data collection, estimation procedures, and sources of nonsampling error and also includes instructions concerning the computation and application of standard errors. Appendix IV presents the results from a special supplementary analysis of the economic cost of crime to victims in 1987. Besides listing crime category and subcategory definitions, the glossary (last section of this report) contains the meanings of variables and other terms used in the NCS.

All statistical data in this report are estimates subject to errors arising from the use of information obtained from a sample survey rather than a complete census and to errors that occur in the collection and processing of data.

Concerning sampling errors, estimates of variability can be determined and used in analyzing survey data. In the summary findings for 1987, comparisons passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of statistical significance (the 90% "confidence level") or better. In fact, most comparisons passed the test at the 0.05 level (or the 95% confidence level). Thus, for most comparisons cited, the estimated difference between values being examined was greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Statements of comparison qualified by the expression "some evidence" denote that the estimated difference between values being examined was within the range of 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors--statistically significant at the 0.10 level, but not at the 0.05 level (or a confidence level between 90 and 95%).

Since its inception in 1972, the National Crime Survey has been conducted for the Bureau of Justice Statistics (formerly the National Criminal Justice Information and Statistics Service of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration) by the Bureau of the Census.

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[1] Definitions of the measured crimes do not necessarily conform to any Federal or State statutes, which vary considerably. The NCS offense definitions (listed in the glossary at the end of this report) are generally compatible with conventional usage and with the definitions used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in its annual publication Crime in the United States: Uniform Crime Reports.

Subject and table numbers

General crime statistics
Number of victimizations, 1
Victimization rates, 2*
Ratio of victimizations to incidents, 52

Victim characteristics
Sex, 3*, 5*, 7*, 10*, 12*, 13*, 18*, 35-37, 68, 70, 71, 77-79, 93, 94
Age, 4*, 5*, 9*, 10*, 35, 42, 49, 68, 71, 77, 78, 97, 98
Race, 6*, 7*, 9*, 10*, 15*, 16*, 18*, 36, 38, 43, 44, 50, 68, 70, 71, 73-79, 82-84, 87, 91, 93, 95, 104
Ethnicity, 8*, 93, 96
Marital status, 11*, 12*, 37
Relationship to household head, 13*
Educational attainment, 16*
Annual family income, 14*, 15*, 38, 71, 76, 105
Locality of residence, 17*, 18*
Region, 19*

Crime characteristics
Time of occurrence, 55-57
Place of occurrence, 58-63
Number of victims**, 53
Number of offenders**, 64
Weapon use**, 56, 59, 65, 66
Self-protection**, 67-70
Physical injury**, 71, 74-78
Medical expenses**, 73-75
Medical insurance coverage**, 76
Medical care**, 72, 77-79
Value of theft loss, 63, 82, 83, 85, 101, 109
Economic loss (includes property damage), 80-82
Property recovery, 84
Days lost from work, 86-91

Offender characteristics**
Victim-offender relationship, 34*, 35-38, 45, 51, 54, 57, 60, 61, 64-67, 71, 73-75, 77-79, 81, 88, 90, 94-96, 98, 106
Age of single offender, 40, 42
Race of single offender, 41, 43, 44
Sex of single offender, 39
Age of multiple offenders, 47, 49
Race of multiple offenders, 48, 50
Sex of multiple offenders, 46

Household characteristics
Race of head, 20*, 22*, 25*-27*, 29*, 32*, 99, 107
Ethnicity of head, 21*
Age of head, 22*, 23*
Sex of head, 13*
Family income, 24*-27*, 100, 108
Number of persons in household, 28*
Tenure, 22*, 29*, 99
Number of units in structure, 30*
Locality of residence, 31*, 32*
Region, 33*

Reporting to police
Whether reported, 92-101
Reasons for reporting, 102
Reasons not reported, 103-109

Type of crime
Crimes of violence, 1, 2*-19*, 34*, 35-55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64-70, 72-82, 86-98, 102-104, 106
Rape, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 34*, 35-41, 43-48, 51-55, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64-69, 72, 80, 81, 86-89, 92, 94-97, 102-104, 106
Robbery, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 34*, 35-61, 64-69, 71-75, 77-84, 86-89, 92, 94-97, 102-104, 106
Assault, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 34*, 35-61, 64-69, 71-75, 77-82, 86-89, 92, 94-97, 102-104, 106
Crimes of theft, 1, 2*-19*, 52, 55, 80, 82-84, 86, 87, 89, 91-97, 102-105
Personal larceny with contact, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 52, 55, 58, 80, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89, 92, 94-97, 102-104
Personal larceny without contact, 1, 2*-9*, 11*-19*, 52, 55, 62, 63, 80, 82, 84, 86, 87, 89, 92, 94-97, 102-104
Household crimes, 1, 2*, 20*, 21*, 23*, 24*, 28*-33*, 55, 80, 82, 84-87, 89, 91, 92, 99-103, 107-109
Burglary, 1, 2*, 20*, 21*, 23*-25*, 28*-33*, 55, 80, 82, 84-87, 89, 91, 92, 99-103, 107, 109
Household larceny, 1, 2*, 20*, 21*, 23*, 24*, 26*, 28*-32*, 55, 62, 63, 80, 82, 84-87, 89, 91, 92, 99-103, 107, 109
Motor vehicle theft, 1, 2*, 20*-24*, 27*-33*, 55, 58, 80, 82, 84-87, 89, 91, 92, 99-103, 107, 109

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*Victimization rate table--all others are counts or percents.
**Personal crimes of violence only.

Contents

Preface, iii

Subject and table numbers, iv

Introduction, 1
  NCS-measured crimes, 1
  Crimes not measured, 1
  Classifying the crimes, 1
  Victimizations vs. incidents, 1
  Series victimizations, 1
  Locality of residence, 2
  Region, 2
  Changes in NCS questionnaire, 2

Summary findings, 2

Characteristics of personal crime victims, 3
  Sex, age, race, and ethnicity, 3
  Marital status, 3
  Household composition, 3
  Educational attainment, 3
  Locality of residence, 3
  Region, 4

Characteristics of household crime victims, 5
  Sex, age, race, and ethnicity, 5
  Annual family income, 5
  Household size and tenure, 5
  Locality of residence, 5
  Region, 6

Victim-offender relationships, 6

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence, 7

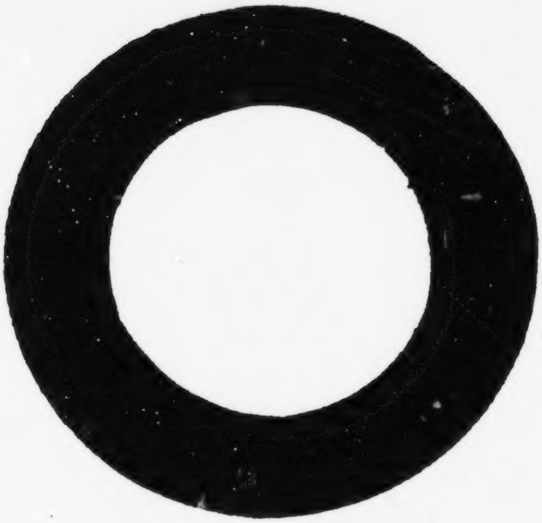
Crime characteristics, 7
  Time of occurrence, 7
  Place of occurrence, 7
  Number of offenders, 8
  Use of weapons, 8
  Victim self-protection, 8
  Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence, 8
  Economic loss, 9
  Time lost from work, 9

Reporting crimes to the police, 10
  Rates of reporting, 10
  Reasons for reporting and not reporting, 10

Appendixes

I. Survey data tables, 11
II. Survey instruments, 97
III. Survey methodology and standard errors, 119
  Data collection, 119
  Sample design and size, 119
  Estimation procedure, 120
  Series victimizations, 121
  Reliability of estimates, 123
  Computation and application of standard errors, 123
IV. Survey estimate of the economic cost of crime to victims, 125

Glossary, 126



Introduction

The National Crime Survey (NCS) provides data on many crimes of major interest to the general public and the criminal justice community. The NCS does not and cannot measure all criminal activity; many crimes are difficult to examine in general population surveys.

NCS-measured crimes

Victimization surveys like the NCS have proved most successful in measuring crimes with specific victims who understand what happened to them and how it happened and are willing to report what they know. Such surveys have been shown to be most applicable to rape, robbery, assault, burglary, personal and household larceny, and motor vehicle theft--crimes measured by the NCS.

The NCS includes offenses reported to the police as well as those not reported. Details about the crimes come directly from the victims, and no attempt is made to validate the information against police records or any other source.

Crimes not measured

Murder and kidnaping are not covered. Commercial burglary and commercial robbery were dropped from the program in 1977, largely for economic reasons. The so-called victimless crimes, such as drunkenness, drug abuse, and prostitution, also are excluded, as are crimes for which it is difficult to identify knowledgeable respondents.

Crimes of which the victim may not be aware also cannot be measured effectively. Buying stolen property may fall into this category, as may some instances of fraud and embezzlement. Attempted crimes of many types probably are under-recorded for this reason.

Events in which the victim has shown willingness to participate in illegal activity also are excluded. Examples of these include gambling, various types of swindles, con games, and blackmail.

Classifying the crimes

In any encounter involving a personal crime, more than one criminal act can be committed against an individual. A rape may be associated with a robbery, for example.

In classifying the survey-measured crimes each criminal incident has been counted only once, by the most serious act that took place during the incident, ranked in accordance with the seriousness classification system used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

The descending order of seriousness for crimes against persons is rape, robbery, assault, and larceny. If a person is both robbed and assaulted, the event is classified as robbery; if the victim suffers physical harm, the crime is categorized as robbery with injury. Personal crimes of contact take precedence over household offenses; among the latter, burglary is the most serious and larceny the least serious.

Victimizations vs. incidents

Certain negative events, such as an automobile accident, can cause human suffering (or even death) to more than one person simultaneously. So it is with some crimes. For example, two or more individuals may be victimized together during a single personal robbery. In other words, a single robbery incident can result in the victimization of more than one individual. As used in this report, the statistical difference between the two concepts applies to crimes in the personal sector, but not to those in the household sector, because each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve only one victim--the affected household as a unit.

A victimization, the basic measure of the occurrence of crime, is a specific criminal act because it affects a single victim. The number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts. Victimization counts serve as key elements in computing rates of victimization, as described in the victim characteristics sections of this report. Victimizations also are used in developing a variety of information on crime characteristics and on the effects of crime on victims: victim injury and medical care, economic losses, time lost from work, victim self-protection, and reporting to police. For violent personal crimes, offender characteristics also are measured by victimizations.

An incident is a specific criminal act involving one or more victims. The number of incidents of personal crime is lower than that of victimizations because some crimes are simultaneously committed against more than one individual.

Incident figures are used in describing the settings and circumstances in which crimes occurred, including the time and place of occurrence, number of victims and offenders, and use of weapons.

Series victimizations

Three or more similar but separate criminal events, which the respondent is unable separately to describe in detail to an NCS interviewer, are known as series victimizations. Prior to 1979, series victimizations were recorded by the season of occurrence and tabulated by the quarter of the year in which the data were collected. For those and other reasons it was not possible to tabulate series and regular (nonseries) crimes together.

The question about series crimes was one of several items changed in the NCS questionnaire beginning in January 1979. This revision enabled the matching of reference periods and assessment of the effects of combining series crimes with regular crimes. Such an examination was a special feature of the initial release of 1980 data.[2]

Currently, summary data on series crimes are presented separately in the NCS annual reports in Appendix III.

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[2] See Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

Locality of residence

As used in the NCS, data on the locality of residence pertain to the places where people lived at the time of the interview, not to the place where victimization occurred. Basic distinctions are made among central city, suburban, and nonmetropolitan populations. Together, the first two populations represent those persons living in Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), as defined in the glossary. The nonmetropolitan population refers to those residing in places outside MSA's. To further distinguish differences in the degree of victimization within metropolitan localities, residents of central cities and their surrounding suburbs have been categorized according to the following four ranges of central city size: 50,000 to 1/4 million, 1/4 to 1/2 million, 1/2 to 1 million, and 1 million or more. Geographical areas were assigned to the appropriate type-of-locality category on the basis of the 1980 census.

Region

For the first time in the history of the NCS, criminal victimization data are presented in this report by regions of the country. As in locality of residence, data on region pertain to the area where people lived at the time of the interview, not to the area where the victimization occurred. The Nation's four regions are defined by the Census Bureau as Midwest, Northeast, South, and West. The specific States that fall under each region are listed in the glossary.

Changes in the NCS questionnaire

Beginning in July 1986 several changes in the NCS questionnaire were implemented. Some of the answer categories in this new NCS form had to be consolidated to comply with the existing questionnaire format to ensure compatibility with previous years. As a direct result of these changes, in some instances there are significant proportional changes in certain categories within tables when compared to the years prior to 1986.

Summary findings

The statements that follow are illustrative of the information that readers can draw from this report's data tables. As a guide to readers, table source citations are in parentheses after each finding.

- The National Crime Survey (NCS) determined that an estimated 34.7 million crimes, including both completed and attempted offenses, were committed against individuals or households across the United States in 1987 (table 1).
- Approximately 37% of all violent crime victimizations reported to the NCS were for completed offenses. For personal crimes of theft, 94% of the reported victimizations were for completed offenses, whereas 84% of the reported household crimes were for completed offenses (table 1).
- Rape, personal robbery, and assault--the most serious crimes measured by the NCS because they involve confrontation between victim and offender and the threat or act of violence--made up 16% of the victimizations reported to the NCS (table 1).
- The less serious types of offenses, namely personal and household larcenies, accounted for 63% of all victimizations that occurred in 1987. Household burglaries and motor vehicle thefts accounted for 20% of the victimizations (table 1).
- Violent crime rates were generally lower than property crime rates in 1987. The rate for all three violent crimes--rape, robbery, and assault--was 29 per 1,000 population age 12 or older. By contrast, the overall rate for personal crimes of theft was 68 per 1,000 (table 2).

Characteristics of personal crime victims

Victimization rates are basic measures of the occurrence of crime, computed by dividing the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime, or grouping of crimes, by the number of persons under consideration. For crimes against persons, the rates are based on the total number of individuals age 12 or older or on a portion of that population sharing a particular characteristic or set of traits. Over the years, the NCS has demonstrated that persons within certain population groups are victimized to a greater extent than others. Victimization rates for personal crimes of violence tend to be relatively higher for males, blacks, the poor, younger persons, and single persons (those separated or divorced as well as those never married). For personal crimes of theft, males, whites, younger persons, single persons, and the more affluent have higher victimization rates.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Overall, violent crime rates in 1987 were approximately 68% higher for males than for females. Males also had higher victimization rates for crimes of theft (table 3).
- Younger persons age 12 to 24 had the highest victimization rates for crimes of violence and crimes of theft. For victims age 25 or older both violent and theft crime rates decreased as age increased. Elderly persons (age 65 or older) had the lowest victimization rates for both violent and theft crimes (table 4).
- Blacks were victims of violent crimes at a higher rate than whites or members of other minority groups (Asians, Pacific Islanders, Native Americans, and so forth, considered collectively). The rates for whites did not differ significantly from the rates for other minority groups (table 6).
- Whites were victims of personal theft at a somewhat higher rate than blacks. There were no significant differences in theft victimization rates between either whites or blacks and other minorities (table 6).
- Joint consideration of race and sex indicated that black males had the highest rate of violent crime victimization and white females had the lowest. For crimes of theft there were no significant differences in victimization rates between white and black males. White females were victimized more often than black females in crimes of theft (table 7).
- Hispanics were victimized by violent crimes more often than non-Hispanics, whereas non-Hispanics experienced crimes of theft more often than Hispanics (table 8).

Marital status

- The overall victimization rate for violent crimes was highest for persons never married; widowed persons had the lowest rates. Persons divorced or separated had a higher violent crime victimization rate than married persons (table 11).
- When gender was examined in conjunction with marital status, the general relationships regarding victimization rates and marital status were somewhat altered. The highest violent crime victimization rate among males was for those males who had never married, whereas among females the highest violent crime victimization rate was experienced by divorced or separated females (table 12).
- As in crimes of violence, those who were never married, whether male or female, had the highest rate in personal theft victimization; widowed persons again had the lowest rate (table 12).

Household composition

- Examination of the relationship between victimization rates and the victim's relationship to the head of household disclosed that in households headed by males, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest overall victimization rate for violent crimes. Wives of the male heads of household had the lowest rate (table 13).
- In households headed by females, children under 18 and nonrelatives had the highest victimization rates for crimes of violence. Husbands of female heads of household and women living alone had the lowest rates (table 13).
- Victimization rates for crimes of theft followed a similar pattern as those rates for crimes of violence.

In households headed by males, persons unrelated to the household head again had the highest victimization rate for crimes of theft. Wives, other relatives, and male household heads living with others had the lowest theft victimization rates (table 13).

- In households headed by females, persons unrelated to the household head had the highest theft victimization rates. Other relatives, husbands of the female household heads, and women living alone had the lowest theft victimization rates (table 13).

Educational attainment

Victimization rates for personal crimes were calculated on the basis of years of school completed for the population age 12 or older.

- Persons with either the least (0-4 years of elementary) and the most (4 or more years of college) amount of education had the lowest violent crime victimization rate; otherwise, there were no discernible patterns in the rates of violent crime victimization across the various levels of educational attainment (table 16).
- For crimes of theft, persons with at least some college education had higher rates of victimization than individuals with lower educational attainment. Persons with the least amount of education had the lowest theft victimization rate. This relationship may exist in part because education is positively associated with income levels and persons in the highest income bracket had higher theft victimization rates than persons with lower income levels, even though not all the differences in other income levels were significant (tables 14, 1[illegible]).

Locality of residence

- For both violent and personal theft crimes, the rate of victimization was greatest for central city residents, compared with persons living in suburban areas or nonmetropolitan environs, that is, rural and semirural areas. Within each of the four size categories of metropolitan areas, the residents of central cities had higher victimization rates than those persons residing in the respective suburban areas (table 17).

- For personal crimes of violence, the rate of victimization was highest among residents in urban areas, but the rate differences were not significant between the residents in suburban and rural areas. The rate among city residents was 40 victimizations per 1,000, considerably higher than that for suburbanites (23) or rural residents (25) (table 17).
- Overall, the robbery victimization rates were higher in the central cities than their respective suburbs except in the smallest metropolitan areas where no urban-suburban difference existed (table 17).
- The assault victimizations were higher in central cities than their respective suburbs except in the largest metropolitan areas where no locality difference existed (table 17).
- Suburbanites had a higher personal theft victimization rate than rural residents but a lower rate than that for city dwellers. The victimization rate for personal crimes of theft for city dwellers was 80 crimes per 1,000, compared to 70 per 1,000 and 50 per 1,000 for suburbanites and rural residents, respectively (table 17).
- Examination of race and sex variables with locality of residence revealed certain interesting rate differences. Compared with white females, white males had higher violent crime victimization rates, regardless of whether they lived in central cities, suburbs, or rural areas, but that was not the case among blacks; while the violent crime rates for black males living in central cities and suburbs exceeded that for black females, such rates were not significantly different for residents of rural areas (table 18).
- Only in urban areas was the rate for violent crimes somewhat higher for black males than for white males. The violent crime rates for females did not differ at all in respect to the locality of residence (table 18).
- White females had a higher personal theft victimization rate than black females living in central cities; there were no differences between white males and black males in personal theft victimization in all areas. White males had higher personal theft victimization rates than white females in all areas, whereas only in central cities was the rate for personal theft victimization higher for black males than for black females (table 18).

Region

- In both crimes of violence and personal theft, inhabitants of the West had the highest victimization rates, and those residing in the Northeast had the lowest. People in the Midwest had higher rates than those in the South (table 19).
- Southerners had lower victimization rates in robbery and personal larceny with contact than those in the Northeast or the West. Assault and noncontact personal larceny in the four regions followed a pattern similar to that of crimes of violence. People in the Midwest had somewhat lower victimization rates in personal larceny with contact than those in the Northeast (table 19).

Characteristics of household crime victims

Household crimes are regarded as being directed against the household as a unit rather than against individual members. In calculating a rate, therefore, the number of victimizations associated with a specific crime is divided by the number of households in question. Crimes against household property happened to a greater extent to Hispanic rather than non-Hispanic heads of household, black heads of household, renters, large households, and younger heads of household.

Sex, age, race, and ethnicity

- Households headed by blacks had higher victimization rates for all three major household crimes than households headed by whites or members of other minority groups. Rates of households headed by whites and members of other minority groups did not differ significantly from each other (table 20).
- Hispanic heads of household had higher victimization rates than non-Hispanics for total household crimes as well as individually for burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft (table 21).
- Based on the number of vehicles owned, white heads of household were victims of motor vehicle theft at a lower rate than blacks or members of other minority groups. The rate difference was not significant between blacks and members of other minority groups (table 22).
- Total household crime victimization rates were highest for the youngest group of heads of household but decreased as age increased; this pattern is also shown in each of three major household crimes (table 23).

Annual family income

- Overall, household crime rates were fairly evenly distributed across all income categories, with one exception. Households with family incomes less than $7,500 had higher rates in total household crimes, especially in burglary, than the households with family incomes of $10,000 or more (table 24).
- Households with higher family incomes ($30,000 or more) tended to experience higher rates of motor vehicle theft victimization than households with lower family incomes, although not all differences between the other income categories were statistically significant (table 24).
- The rate of victimization for burglary was generally higher for black households than for white households regardless of annual family income; not all differences, however, were statistically significant (table 25).
- Low-income (less than $15,000) black households generally had higher household larceny victimization rates than low-income white households; however, as household income increased, rates between the two races did not differ significantly (table 26).
- In motor vehicle theft, black households with household income over $30,000 had higher rates than white households in those high-income categories. Rates for white and black households did not differ in other income categories (table 27).

Household size and tenure

- Household victimization rates increased as the size of the household increased. Persons living in households with six or more persons experienced the highest total household victimization rate, compared with individuals in smaller households (table 28).
- All homeowners in general, and white homeowners in particular, had lower rates for all three major household crimes than renters (table 29).
- There were no significant differences in household larceny or motor vehicle theft victimization rates between black renters and black owners. Black owners, however, had a lower rate of burglary victimization than black renters. White owners had a lower rate of victimizations for burglary, household larceny, and motor vehicle theft than white renters (table 29).
- Black renters had a higher rate of burglary victimization than white renters. There were no differences in household larceny or motor vehicle theft victimization rates between black and white renters (table 29).
- White homeowners had lower victimization rates for all three major household crimes than black homeowners (table 29).

Locality of residence

- As was the case in personal crimes, in all four size categories of metropolitan areas, central city householders had higher rates of household crimes than the householders in their respective suburbs. Nonmetropolitan householders had the lowest rate of all. Within the four size categories of metropolitan areas, the household crime victimization rate was lowest in the suburban portion of the smallest metropolitan areas (population 50,000 to 249,999) (table 31).
- For household burglary, central city residents had higher victimization rates than suburban or rural area residents; no such difference was shown between suburban and rural residents. Within each of the four size categories of metropolitan areas, the household burglary rates were uniformly higher in the central cities than in their respective suburbs. Regardless of the size of metropolitan areas, burglary victimization rates among the four categories of central cities as well as among the four categories of suburbs did not differ from one another (table 31).
- The household larceny victimization rate for urban residents of the largest metropolitan areas (population one million or more) fell significantly below those for urban residents of the three smaller categories of metropolitan areas (table 31).
- The residents of central cities in the smallest metropolitan areas had the lowest motor vehicle theft rate among the central cities in the four categories of metropolitan areas. Suburban residents in smaller metropolitan areas (population less than 500,000) had a lower motor vehicle theft rate than suburban residents in larger metropolitan areas. The motor vehicle theft rate in the rural areas was about a fourth of that in the central cities of the largest metropolitan areas (table 31).
- Both white and black households in central cities had the highest household crime victimization rates. White households in suburbs had higher rates than white households in rural areas, whereas significant differences did not exist between black households in suburban and rural areas (table 32).

Characteristics of household crime victims

- Burglary was more prevalent among black householders in all areas than among their white counterparts. Black households had higher household larceny rates than white households in suburbs and rural areas; these rate differences did not exist between white and black households in central cities (table 32).
- There was no difference in the motor vehicle theft rate between black households in central cities and suburbs, whereas the victimization rate was higher for white households in central cities than in suburbs or rural areas (table 32).

Region

- Household crime victimization was highest for residents in the West and lowest for those in the Northeast. The South had a higher household crime victimization rate than the Midwest. Household crimes occurred at a rate of 223 and 116 per 1,000 households in the West and the Northeast, respectively (table 33).
- Household burglary victimization followed the same pattern as in overall household crime victimization. The household larceny victimization rate was the highest in the West and the lowest in the Northeast; however, no rate differences existed between the Midwest and the South (table 33).
- The West had the highest rate in motor vehicle theft, but there were no differences among the other three regions (table 33).

Victim-offender relationships

The NCS gathers information about the relationship between victims and offenders to determine if they were related or knew one another when the victimization took place. Conditions governing the classification of crimes as having involved strangers or nonstrangers are described in the glossary.

- Violent crimes were more likely to involve strangers than nonstrangers. The rate of violent crime victimizations involving strangers was 16 per 1,000 persons age 12 or older, compared with 12 per 1,000 victimizations involving nonstrangers--acquaintances, friends, or relatives of the victims. Robbery victimization involved more strangers than nonstrangers, whereas no differences existed in assault victimizations (table 34).
- Of all crimes of violence, 57% were committed by strangers (table 35).
- Males were more often victimized by strangers than were females: 65% of violent crimes committed against males involved strangers, while 44% of violent crimes against females were committed by strangers (table 35).
- Four out of five robberies were committed by strangers. Fifty-two percent of assaults and 54% of rapes were committed by strangers (table 35).
- It appears that a higher proportion of assaults against whites involved strangers, compared to assaults against blacks. However, the racial difference involving strangers was not significant for the overall rate of crimes of violence (table 36).
- Persons divorced or separated were more often victimized by nonstrangers than were persons in other marital status categories. This was especially true for females; married or widowed females were victimized more frequently by strangers than single, divorced, or separated females. The rates for males did not differ significantly (table 37).

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence

Based on their perceptions, victims were asked to describe three basic attributes of the offenders: sex, age, and race.

- Most violent crimes in which only one offender was involved were perceived to have been committed by males, persons age 21 or older, and whites (tables 39, 40, 41).
- Of the single-offender violent crimes, 68% were perceived to have been committed by persons age 21 or older; 23% of multiple-offender crimes were perceived to have been committed by groups in which all offenders were either age 21 to 29 or age 30 or older. Thirty-four percent of multiple-offender crimes involved offenders all under age 21, whereas 33% were perceived to have been committed by persons of mixed age groups (tables 40, 47).
- Sixty-eight percent of the single-offender violent crimes were perceived to have been committed by whites. About half of the multiple-offender victimizations involved offenders perceived by the victim to be all white, whereas 34% involved groups of all black offenders. Of the multiple-offender victimizations, 11% involved offenders from mixed racial groups (tables 41, 48).
- Violent crimes by a single offender had i[illegible]racial as well as interracial aspe[illegible]. On the one hand, most violent crimes against whites were committed by white offenders (79%); most violent crimes against blacks were committed by black offenders (82%). On the other hand, most violent crimes committed by white offenders were against white victims (97%), whereas only half of the violent crimes committed by black offenders were against black victims (tables 43, 44).
- Considering victimizations where a lone offender was involved and the offender was not a stranger to the victim, 78% of the offenders were labeled by the victim as well known but not related to the victim; 20% were the victim's relatives (table 45).
- Of multiple-offender victimizations by nonstrangers, at least one of the offenders was well known but not related to the victim in 46% of the victimizations, a casual acquaintance in 42% of the victimizations, and a relative in 12% of the victimizations (table 51).

Crime characteristics

The characteristics of crimes measured by the NCS may be grouped into two overall categories: (1) the settings and associated circumstances under which the offenses occurred (time and place of occurrence, number of victims and offenders, and weapons used) and (2) the impact of the crimes on the victims, including self-protective measures, physical injury, economic loss, and worktime loss. The first group of topics is based on incidents, whereas the second is based on victimizations.

- Violent crime victimizations, as a group, outnumbered incidents by 12% in 1987. This was attributable to the finding that 8% of the incidents involved two or more victims (tables 52, 53).
- Most multiple-victim incidents of violence involved two victims rather than three or more (table 53).

Time of occurrence

- Violent crimes occurred more often at night; more than half of all violent crimes measured by the NCS in 1987 took place between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., with the largest proportion of nighttime incidents occurring between 6 p.m. and midnight (table 55).
- The largest proportion of incidents of personal theft occurred during the day between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m., whereas the majority of household crimes, where the time of occurrence was known, occurred at night; however, 17% of personal theft victims and 28% of household crime victims did not know at what time the incident had occurred (table 55).
- Armed robberies and armed assaults more often occurred at night than during the day (table 56).
- The majority of violent crimes involving strangers occurred at night, whereas a majority of those crimes involving nonstrangers occurred during the day (table 57).

Place of occurrence

- Streets were the most common site for personal crimes of violence, especially for robbery and assaults. Personal larceny with contact most often occurred on the street or in a commercial building (table 58).

Crime characteristics

- Armed and unarmed robberies as well as armed assaults occurred most frequently on the street; unarmed assaults occurred most often on the street, inside the victim's home, on the victim's property, or on school property (table 59).
- The greatest proportion of violent crimes involving strangers occurred on the street, whereas crimes involving nonstrangers occurred most frequently inside the victim's home or inside a building on the victim's property (table 60).
- Of rape incidents involving nonstrangers, 58% occurred inside the victim's home or on the victim's property, whereas 25% of rape incidents involving strangers occurred at those places (table 60).

Number of offenders

- An estimated 76% of violent crime incidents were committed by a lone offender; 21% involved two or more offenders (table 64).
- The majority of rapes (93%) and assaults (80%) involved a single offender. The majority of robberies (57%) also involved a single offender, but to a lesser degree than the other two categories of violent crimes (table 64).
- Crimes of violence committed by nonstrangers were more likely to have involved only one offender, compared with crimes of violence by strangers (table 64).

Use of weapons

- Approximately a third of violent crimes involved the presence or use of a weapon: 30% of rapes, 31% of assaults, and 46% of robberies (table 65).
- Weapons were present more frequently in stranger-to-stranger violent confrontations than in incidents involving nonstrangers (table 65).
- Of violent incidents committed by an armed offender, 25% involved a knife, 37% involved a firearm, and 37% involved a weapon other than a firearm or knife (table 66).
- Handguns were present in 30% of all violent crime incidents involving armed offenders and in 4 out of 5 of those incidents where a firearm was present (table 66).
- Firearms were present more frequently in stranger-to-stranger violent confrontations than in nonstranger incidents. There were no significant differences in the percentage of knives or other weapons in stranger versus nonstranger incidents (table 66).

Victim self-protection

- In approximately 7 out of 10 violent crime victimizations, victims took some self-protective measure, which included reasoning with the offender; fleeing from the offender; screaming or yelling for help; hitting, kicking, or scratching the offender; and using or brandishing a weapon (table 67).
- Victims of rape were more likely to defend themselves than the victims of other violent crimes. Assault victims tried more often to defend themselves than robbery victims (table 67).
- Victims of robbery by a nonstranger were more likely to defend themselves than victims of that crime by a stranger. No significant differences existed in the percentages of rape and assault between strangers and nonstrangers (table 67).
- In the incidents involving strangers it appears that when the victims took self-protective measures, the violent crimes were less likely to be completed; the percentage of the completed crimes was lower than attempted crimes when victims tried to defend themselves in stranger confrontations. However, this was not true in nonstranger confrontations (table 67).
- White violent crime victims tried to defend themselves more often than black violent crime victims. No significant differences existed between male and female victims (table 68).
- Violent crime victims age 50 or older and under age 20 were less likely to defend themselves than victims of other age categories (table 68).
- Of victims who tried to defend themselves in a violent crime situation, the most common self-defense method employed was nonviolent resistance, including evasion. The use or brandishing of a weapon accounted for only 2% of the self-defense methods employed (table 69).
- Males more often than females used the following self-protective measures: used or brandished weapons other than firearms or knives; used physical force; and threatened or reasoned with the offender. Females tried more often than males to get help or frighten offenders in order to protect themselves (table 70).
- There was no difference in the choice of self-protection methods between whites and blacks except that blacks chose nonviolent resistance, including evasion, more often than whites (table 70).

Physical injury to victims of personal crimes of violence

- Approximately 31% of all robbery and assault victims sustained physical injury (table 71).
- Injury rates from the combined robbery and assault victimizations did not significantly differ for males and females. There were no differences in the injury rates between white and black victims for robberies and assaults combined (table 71).
- Assaults involving strangers were less likely to result in injury to the victim than crimes involving nonstrangers. No significant differences existed in robbery victimizations involving strangers and nonstrangers (table 71).
- Of violent crime victims who received medical care, 29% received care at a hospital emergency room or emergency clinic; 30% were cared for at home or at a neighbor's or friend's home; 16% received inpatient treatment at a hospital; 13% received care at a doctor's office or health clinic; and the remaining 12% received care at the scene, at a health unit or first-aid station at work, or from another source (table 72).
- One out of ten violent crime victims incurred medical expenses; of injured violent crime victims, 32% incurred medical expenses (tables 73, 74).
- Only 13% of the medical expenses were below $50, with 21% between $50 and $249 and 31% more than $250. Thirty-five percent of the injured victims did not know the amount of their medical expenses (table 75).

- Sixty-seven percent of the injured violent crime victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services. There was no evidence of a difference in health coverage between the races (table 76).
- Of all violent crime victims, 7% received hospital care; of injured violent crime victims, 23% received hospital care (tables 77, 78).
- Forty-six percent of violent crime victims who received hospital treatment required inpatient care. Of the victims who received inpatient care, about half were hospitalized for less than 1 day (table 79).

Economic loss

- Ninety-seven percent of personal theft victimizations resulted in economic losses, which include both theft and damage losses. Nine out of ten household crimes resulted in economic losses, while only 24% of violent crime victimizations resulted in economic losses (table 80).
- Forty-two percent of all losses from personal crimes of theft and 30% of losses from household crimes were valued at less than $50 per victimization; 16% of personal crimes of theft and 28% of household crimes resulted in losses of $250 or more (table 82).
- Victims of motor vehicle theft were most likely to have recovered some of their theft losses. There was at least a partial recovery of theft losses in 72% of all motor vehicle thefts: About half of the victimizations resulted in a partial recovery of losses, while there was full recovery of losses in 22% of the victimizations (table 84).

Time lost from work

- About 10% of victims of violent crime lost time from work, compared with 4% of personal theft victims and 6% of household crime victims (table 86).
- The victims of assault were less likely to lose time from work than the victims of robbery or rape (table 88).
- Of violent crime victims who lost time from work, 19% were absent from work for less than 1 day, and half lost 1 to 5 days of work. Six percent lost 6 to 10 days of work, whereas 18% lost 11 or more days from work as a result of their victimization (table 89).

Reporting crimes to the police

The majority of crimes in 1987, as measured by the NCS, were not reported to the police. The NCS data permit an examination of reasons for reporting and not reporting crimes to the police as well as the characteristics of victims who did and did not report crimes.

Rates of reporting

- In 1987 only 37% of all crimes were reported to the police. Almost half of all violent crime victimizations, 28% of personal theft victimizations, and 41% of household crimes were reported to the police (table 92).
- The more serious or costly crimes were more likely to have been reported to the police. Violent crimes had the highest reporting rate, followed by household crimes and crimes of theft. Generally, completed crimes and victimizations resulting in injury were more likely to be reported than attempted crimes and those victimizations not resulting in injury (table 92).
- The crimes most frequently reported to the police included completed motor vehicle thefts, forcible entry burglaries, completed robberies, and aggravated assaults. The most infrequently reported crimes were personal and household larcenies under $50. An 89% reporting rate was associated with completed motor vehicle thefts, whereas less than 15% of personal and household larceny victimizations under $50 were reported to the police (table 92).
- Female victims reported violent crimes to the police at higher rates than male victims. There were no significant differences between the reporting rates for white and black victims and for Hispanic and non-Hispanic victims (table 93).
- Rates of reporting violent crimes to the police by victims of crimes by strangers were higher than by nonstrangers (table 94).
- Teenage victims of personal crimes were least likely to report crimes to the police, compared with other age groups (table 97).
- Among victims of household crimes, homeowners were more likely to report crimes to the police than renters (table 99).
- Frequency of reporting household crimes to the police tended to increase as the level of family income increased; the households with a family income of less than $10,000 had a lower reporting rate than the households in higher income categories. However, not all the differences among other income categories were statistically significant (table 100).
- The greater the value of cash or property loss, the more likely the police were notified of a household crime (table 101).

Reasons for reporting and not reporting

- In 1987 the most frequently cited specific reasons for reporting a violent crime to the police were to keep the incident from happening again or to others and to intervene in the current incident (table 102).
- For both personal theft and household crimes, the most frequent reason for reporting the offense to the police was the desire to recover property (table 102).
- The most frequent specific reason given by victims for not reporting violent crimes to the police was that the event was a private or personal matter. The most common reason cited for not reporting personal theft or household crimes to the police was that the objects were recovered or the offender was unsuccessful (table 103).
- Reasons for not reporting crimes to the police did not vary markedly for victims from different race or income groups (tables 104, 105, 107, 108).
- Thirty-five percent of victims of a violent crime by a nonstranger did not call the police because they felt the crime was a private or personal matter, compared with 15% of victims of that crime by a stranger (table 106).
- The rate of nonreporting for incidents in which stolen objects were recovered or the offender was unsuccessful was higher for crimes involving strangers than nonstrangers. Fear of reprisal was greater in crimes by nonstrangers than in crimes by strangers (table 106).
- Of household crime victims sustaining losses valued at less than $50, 46% did not report the crime to the police because the object was recovered or the offender was unsuccessful. Of victims with losses valued at $250 or more, the most frequently cited reasons for not reporting the offense to the police were lack of proof or "other" reasons. Of those who gave specific responses, that it was a private or personal matter was cited as the most frequent reason by victims with losses valued at more than $1,000 (table 109).

Appendix I
Survey data tables

The 109 data tables in this appendix present results of the National Crime Survey for calendar 1987. They are grouped along topical lines, generally paralleling the summary findings.

All topics treated in the previous report, Criminal Victimization in the United States, 1986, are covered again. Labor force participation is again excluded in this report; however, a revised version of labor force participation is being planned and will be included in future reports. For the first time, criminal victimizations in the Nation's four regions--Northeast, South, Midwest, and West--are presented in this report for the crimes that occurred in 1987.

All data generated by the survey are estimates. They vary in their degree of reliability and are subject to variance, or sampling error, because they were derived from a survey rather than a complete enumeration. Constraints on interpretation and other uses of the data, as well as guidelines for determining their reliability, are set forth in Appendix III. As a general rule, however, victimization (or incident) levels based on about 10 or fewer sample cases--representing weighted estimates of 16,000 or less--were not used for analytical purposes in this report. Although the estimated levels, rates, or percentages based on 10 or fewer sample cases are reliable estimates, such estimates, qualified by footnotes to the data tables, may yield unreliable standard error estimates using the standard error formulas shown in Appendix III. Caution should therefore be used when comparing these estimates with other small estimates.

Victimization rate tables 3-33 display the size of each group for which a rate was computed. As with the rates, these control figures are estimates; independent population estimates derived from the 1980 census were used in generating the control figures.

Subjects covered by the data tables are described below. The list under each main subheading shows the number and title of each data table and the page on which it appears.

General characteristics
(Tables 1 and 2)

Table 1 displays the number and percent distribution of victimizations, whereas table 2 shows the rates of victimization. Each table covers all measured crimes, which are broken down into various subcategories.

Personal and household crimes

Number and percent distribution of victimizations—
1 *By sector and type of crime,* 14

Victimization rates—
2 *By sector and type of crime,* 15

Victim characteristics
(Tables 3-33)

The tables contain victimization rate figures for crimes against persons (3-19) and households (20-33).

Personal crimes

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —
3 *By type of crime and sex of victims,* 16
4 *By type of crime and age of victims,* 17
5 *By sex and age of victims and type of crime,* 18
6 *By type of crime and race of victims,* 18
7 *By type of crime and sex and race of victims,* 19
8 *By type of crime and ethnicity of victims,* 20
9 *By race and age of victims and type of crime,* 20
10 *By race, sex, and age of victims and type of crime,* 22
11 *By type of crime and marital status of victims,* 23
12 *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime,* 22
13 *By sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime,* 24
14 *By type of crime and annual family income of victims,* 26
15 *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime,* 26
16 *By level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime,* 28
17 *By type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims,* 30
18 *By type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime,* 32
19 *By type of crime and region,* 34

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime —
20 *And race of head of household,* 35
21 *And ethnicity of head of household,* 35

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned —
22 *By selected household characteristics,* 36

Household crimes

Victimization rates, by type of crime —
23 *And age of head of household,* 37
24 *And annual family income,* 36

Household burglary

Victimization rates—
25 *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary,* 38

Household larceny

Victimization rates—
26 *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny,* 38

Motor vehicle theft

Victimization rates—
27 *By race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft,* 39

Household crimes

Victimization rates—
28 *By type of crime and number of persons in household,* 39
29 *By type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household,* 40
30 *By type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household,* 41
31 *By type of crime and type of locality of residence,* 40
32 *By type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime,* 42
33 *By type of crime and region,* 42

Offender characteristics in personal crimes of violence
(Tables 34-51)

Five tables (34-38) relate to the victim-offender relationship. The first is a rate table; the others are percentage distribution tables reflecting victim characteristics for stranger-to-stranger violent crimes. Of the remaining tables (39-51), 6 present demographic information on the offenders only, and 7 others have such data on both victims and offenders; a basic distinction is made in these 13 tables between single- and multiple-offender victimizations.

Personal crimes of violence

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over —
34 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 43

Percent of victimizations involving strangers —
35 *By sex and age of victims and type of crime,* 44
36 *By sex and race of victims and type of crime,* 44
37 *By sex and marital status of victims and type of crime,* 45
38 *By race and annual family income of victims and type of crime,* 46

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations—
39 *By type of crime and perceived sex of offender,* 46
40 *By type of crime and perceived age of offender,* 47
41 *By type of crime and perceived race of offender,* 47
42 *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender,* 48
43 *Based on race of victims, by type of crime and perceived race of offender,* 49
44 *Based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime and race of victims,* 50
45 *By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship,* 50

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations—
46 *By type of crime and perceived sex of offenders,* 51
47 *By type of crime and perceived age of offenders,* 52
48 *By type of crime and perceived race of offenders,* 52
49 *By type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders,* 53
50 *By type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders,* 53
51 *By type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship,* 54

Crime characteristics
(Tables 52-91)

The first of these tables illustrates the distinction between victimizations and incidents as the terms relate to crimes against persons. Table 53 displays data on the number of victims per incident, whereas table 54 gives incident levels for personal crimes of violence broken out by the victim-offender relationship. Topical areas covered by the remaining tables include: time of occurrence (55-57), place of occurrence (58-63), number of offenders (64), use of weapons (65-66), victim self-protection (67-70), physical injury to victims (71-79), economic losses (80-85), and time lost from work (86-91). As applicable, the tables cover crimes against persons or households. When the data were compatible in terms of subject matter and variable categories, both sectors were included in a table.

Personal crimes

Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations —
52 *By type of crime,* 54

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —
53 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims,* 55

Number and percent distribution of incidents —
54 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 56

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —
55 *By type of crime and time of occurrence,* 57

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —
56 *By type of crime and offender and time of occurrence,* 58

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —
57 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and time of occurrence,* 59

Selected personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of incidents —
58 *By type of crime and place of occurrence,* 58

Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders

Percent distribution of incidents —
59 *By type of crime and offender and place of occurrence,* 60

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —
60 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence,* 60

Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger incidents within place of occurrence —
61 *By type of crime,* 60

Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact

Percent distribution of incidents —
62 *By type of crime and place of occurrence,* 62
63 *By type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss,* 62

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of incidents —
64 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders,* 63

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons—
65 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 64

Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders —
66 *By victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon,* 64

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures —
67 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 65
68 *By characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 65

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims —
69 *By type of measure and type of crime,* 66
70 *By selected characteristics of victims,* 66

Personal robbery and assault

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury —
71 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 67

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care—
72 *By type of crime and where care was received,* 68

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses—
73 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 68

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses —
74 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 68

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses —
75 *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses,* 69

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services —
76 *By selected characteristics of victims,* 69

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care—
77 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 70

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care—
78 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 70

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care —
79 *By selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care,* 71

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
80 *By type of crime and type of loss,* 72

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
81 *By type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship,* 73

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss—
82 *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss,* 74

Selected personal crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
83 *By race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss,* 76

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
84 *By race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered,* 76

Household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss—
85 *By value of loss and type of crime,* 77

Personal and household crimes

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
86 *By type of crime,* 77
87 *By type of crime and race of victims,* 77

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
88 *By type of crime and victim-offender relationship,* 78

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
89 *By type of crime and number of days lost,* 78

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
90 *By number of days lost and victim-offender relationship,* 79

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work—
91 *By race of victims, type of crime, and number of days lost,* 79

Reporting of victimizations to the police
(Tables 92-109)

Information is displayed on the extent of reasons for reporting and for failure to report. Certain tables display data on both personal and household crimes.

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of victimizations —
92 *By type of crime and whether or not reported to the police,* 80

Personal crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —
93 *By selected characteristics of victims and type of crime,* 81
94 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims,* 81
95 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims,* 82
96 *By type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims,* 83
97 *By type of crime and age of victims,* 84

Personal crimes of violence

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —
98 *By age of victims and victim-offender relationship,* 84

Household crimes

Percent of victimizations reported to the police —
99 *By type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure,* 85
100 *By type of crime and annual family income,* 85
101 *By value of loss and type of crime,* 86

Personal and household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for reporting victimizations to the police —
102 *By type of crime,* 86

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police —
103 *By type of crime,* 88

Personal crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police —
104 *By race of victims and type of crime,* 90
105 *By type of crime and annual family income,* 92

Personal crimes of violence

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police —
106 *By victim-offender relationship and type of crime,* 92

Household crimes

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police —
107 *By race of head of household and type of crime,* 94
108 *By annual family income,* 95
109 *By type of crime and value of theft loss,* 94

Table 1. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Number and percent distribution of victimizations, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent of crimes within sector	Percent of all crimes
All crimes	34,730,820	...	100.0
Personal sector	**19,004,560**	**100.0**	**54.7**
Crimes of violence	5,660,570	29.8	16.3
Completed	2,085,950	11.0	6.0
Attempted	3,574,620	18.8	10.3
Rape	140,900	.7	.4
Completed	64,800	.3	.2
Attempted	76,090	.4	.2
Robbery	1,030,460	5.4	3.0
Completed	678,150	3.6	2.0
With injury	275,650	1.5	.8
From serious assault	130,050	.7	.4
From minor assault	145,610	.8	.4
Without injury	402,490	2.1	1.2
Attempted	352,310	1.9	1.0
With injury	97,090	.5	.3
From serious assault	44,730	.2	.1
From minor assault	52,370	.3	.2
Without injury	255,220	1.3	.7
Assault	4,489,220	23.6	12.9
Aggravated	1,543,150	8.1	4.4
Completed with injury	480,800	2.5	1.4
Attempted with weapon	1,062,350	5.6	3.1
Simple	2,946,070	15.5	8.5
Completed with injury	862,200	4.5	2.5
Attempted without weapon	2,083,860	11.0	6.0
Crimes of theft	13,343,980	70.2	38.4
Completed	12,509,770	65.8	36.0
Attempted	834,210	4.4	2.4
Personal larceny with contact	508,690	2.7	1.5
Purse snatching	184,940	1.0	.5
Completed	121,910	.6	.4
Attempted	63,030	.3	.2
Pocket picking	323,760	1.7	.9
Personal larceny without contact	12,835,290	67.5	37.0
Completed	12,064,110	63.5	34.7
Less than $50	5,317,450	28.0	15.3
$50 or more	6,162,780	32.4	17.7
Amount not available	583,880	3.1	1.7
Attempted	771,180	4.1	2.2
Total population age 12 and over	197,769,470	...	...
Household sector	**15,726,260**	**100.0**	**45.3**
Completed	13,263,270	84.3	38.2
Attempted	2,462,990	15.7	7.1
Burglary	5,623,160	35.8	16.2
Completed	4,276,620	27.2	12.3
Forcible entry	1,963,280	12.5	5.7
Unlawful entry without force	2,313,330	14.7	6.7
Attempted forcible entry	1,346,540	8.6	3.9
Household larceny	8,624,360	54.8	24.8
Completed	8,017,840	51.0	23.1
Less than $50	3,458,690	22.0	10.0
$50 or more	4,080,310	25.9	11.7
Amount not available	478,830	3.0	1.4
Attempted	606,520	3.9	1.7
Motor vehicle theft	1,478,750	9.4	4.3
Completed	968,820	6.2	2.8
Attempted	509,930	3.2	1.5
Total number of households	91,763,950	...	...

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Percent distribution based on unrounded figures.
...Not applicable.

Table 2. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by sector and type of crime

Sector and type of crime	Rate
Personal sector (Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)	
All personal crimes	96.1
Crimes of violence	28.6
Completed	10.5
Attempted	18.1
Rape	.7
Completed	.3
Attempted	.4
Robbery	5.2
Completed	3.4
With injury	1.4
From serious assault	.7
From minor assault	.7
Without injury	2.0
Attempted	1.8
With injury	.5
From serious assault	.2
From minor assault	.3
Without injury	1.3
Assault	22.7
Aggravated assault	7.8
Completed with injury	2.4
Attempted with weapon	5.4
Simple assault	14.9
Completed with injury	4.4
Attempted without weapon	10.5
Crimes of theft	67.5
Completed	63.3
Attempted	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.6
Purse snatching	.9
Completed	.6
Attempted	.3
Pocket picking	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	64.9
Completed	61.0
Less than $50	26.9
$50 or more	31.2
Amount not available	3.0
Attempted	3.9
Household sector (Rate per 1,000 households)	
All household crimes	171.4
Completed	144.5
Attempted	26.8
Burglary	61.3
Completed	46.6
Forcible entry	21.4
Unlawful entry without force	25.2
Attempted forcible entry	14.7
Household larceny	94.0
Completed	87.4
Less than $50	37.7
$50 or more	44.5
Amount not available	5.2
Attempted	6.6
Motor vehicle theft	16.1
Completed	10.6
Attempted	5.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 3. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

	Both sexes (197,769,470)	Male (94,959,780)	Female (102,809,700)
Crimes of violence	**28.6**	**36.3**	**21.6**
Completed	10.5	12.5	8.8
Attempted	18.1	23.8	12.8
Rape	.7	.1[a]	1.3
Completed	.3	.1[a]	.6
Attempted	.4	(Z)[a]	.7
Robbery	5.2	6.6	3.9
Completed	3.4	4.0	2.9
With injury	1.4	1.8	1.1
From serious assault	.7	1.1	.3
From minor assault	.7	.7	.8
Without injury	2.0	2.2	1.9
Attempted	1.8	2.7	.9
With injury	.5	.6	.4
From serious assault	.2	.3	.1[a]
From minor assault	.3	.3	.3
Without injury	1.3	2.1	.5
Assault	22.7	29.5	16.4
Aggravated	7.8	11.4	4.4
Completed with injury	2.4	3.7	1.3
Attempted with weapon	5.4	7.8	3.1
Simple assault	14.9	18.1	12.0
Completed with injury	4.4	4.8	4.0
Attempted without weapon	10.5	13.3	8.0
Crimes of theft	**67.5**	**72.0**	**63.3**
Completed	63.3	67.1	59.7
Attempted	4.2	4.9	3.6
Personal larceny with contact	2.6	2.2	2.9
Purse snatching	.9	(Z)[a]	1.8
Pocket picking	1.6	2.1	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	64.9	69.8	60.3
Completed	61.0	64.9	57.4
Less than $50	26.9	26.8	27.0
$50 or more	31.2	35.5	27.1
Amount not available	3.0	2.6	3.3
Attempted	3.9	4.9	2.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Z: Less than .05 per 1,000.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 4. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and age of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Type of crime	12-15 (13,252,740)	16-19 (14,685,450)	20-24 (19,055,020)	25-34 (42,884,710)	35-49 (46,812,480)	50-64 (32,731,760)	65 and over (28,347,320)
Crimes of violence	**55.6**	**67.5**	**62.5**	**33.5**	**18.5**	**8.6**	**5.5**
Completed	24.4	23.9	20.9	13.1	5.7	3.4	2.5
Attempted	31.2	43.6	41.5	20.4	12.8	5.2	2.9
Rape	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.3	.2[a]	0[a]	.1[a]
Robbery	7.3	8.9	9.8	7.6	3.4	2.5	1.8
Completed	4.2	5.7	5.9	5.1	2.1	2.0	1.5
With injury	1.1[a]	2.2	2.6	2.0	.9	.8	1.0
From serious assault	.3[a]	1.0[a]	1.5	.8	.6	.2[a]	.4[a]
From minor assault	.7[a]	1.3	1.1	1.1	.3[a]	.5	.6[a]
Without injury	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.1	1.2	1.2	.5[a]
Attempted	3.1	3.2	3.9	2.5	1.3	.5[a]	.3[a]
With injury	1.0[a]	.5[a]	1.5	.4	.5	.2[a]	.1[a]
From serious assault	.2[a]	0[a]	1.0	.2[a]	.2[a]	.2[a]	0[a]
From minor assault	.8[a]	.5[a]	.4[a]	.2[a]	.3[a]	0[a]	.1[a]
Without injury	2.1	2.8	2.4	2.1	.8	.3[a]	.1[a]
Assault	47.0	56.5	51.1	24.7	15.0	6.1	3.6
Aggravated	12.8	21.8	16.3	8.5	5.6	2.5	1.3
Completed with injury	5.8	6.0	3.9	2.8	1.7	.9	.5[a]
Attempted with weapon	7.0	15.8	12.4	5.7	3.9	1.6	.8
Simple assault	34.2	34.7	34.8	16.2	9.4	3.6	2.3
Completed with injury	13.5	11.2	10.5	4.7	1.9	.5	.5[a]
Attempted without weapon	20.8	23.5	24.3	11.6	7.5	3.1	1.8
Crimes of theft	**108.1**	**121.5**	**108.7**	**78.3**	**63.3**	**36.8**	**18.6**
Completed	104.8	115.9	100.3	72.8	59.2	34.1	17.5
Attempted	3.2	5.6	8.4	5.5	4.1	2.7	1.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.9	3.6	4.5	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.7
Purse snatching	.5[a]	1.1	1.6	1.1	.6	.8	1.1
Pocket picking	2.3	2.5	3.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.6
Personal larceny without contact	105.2	117.9	104.1	76.1	61.2	35.0	15.9
Completed	102.3	112.5	96.8	71.1	57.2	32.5	14.9
Less than $50	75.1	60.0	35.3	27.0	21.3	13.2	6.3
$50 or more	20.5	49.2	58.6	40.8	33.0	16.9	7.2
Amount not available	6.7	3.3	2.9	3.3	2.9	2.4	1.4
Attempted	2.9	5.4	7.4	5.0	4.0	2.5	1.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 5. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male				
12-15 (6,781,500)	68.4	32.8	35.6	.9[a]
16-19 (7,390,980)	90.1	29.7	60.5	0[a]
20-24 (9,322,410)	76.4	22.8	53.6	.2[a]
25-34 (21,278,130)	39.7	13.6	26.2	.1[a]
35-49 (22,932,150)	22.6	6.0	16.5	0[a]
50-64 (15,496,620)	11.1	4.7	6.5	0[a]
65 and over (11,757,990)	5.5	2.5	3.0	0[a]
Female				
12-15 (6,471,240)	42.1	15.6	26.5	1.7[a]
16-19 (7,294,470)	44.6	18.0	26.6	4.2
20-24 (9,732,610)	49.1	19.2	29.9	2.8
25-34 (21,606,580)	27.5	12.6	14.8	2.4
35-49 (23,880,320)	14.7	5.5	9.2	.3[a]
50-64 (17,235,140)	6.3	2.3	4.0	0[a]
65 and over (16,589,340)	5.4	2.5	2.9	.1[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Table 6. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and race of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

	White (169,915,280)	Black (22,725,690)	Other (5,128,510)
Crimes of violence	**27.3**	**39.6**	**24.6**
Completed	9.8	16.3	10.5
Attempted	17.5	23.3	14.1
Rape	.5	1.8	1.9[a]
Robbery	4.4	11.8	3.0[a]
Completed	2.8	8.3	2.3[a]
With injury	1.3	2.4	.8[a]
From serious assault	.6	1.1	.8[a]
From minor assault	.7	1.3	0[a]
Without injury	1.5	6.0	1.5[a]
Attempted	1.6	3.4	.6[a]
With injury	.4	1.4	0[a]
From serious assault	.2	.4[a]	0[a]
From minor assault	.2	1.0	0[a]
Without injury	1.2	2.0	.6[a]
Assault	22.3	26.1	19.7
Aggravated	7.2	12.0	8.9
Completed with injury	2.3	3.5	3.1[a]
Attempted with weapon	4.9	8.6	5.8
Simple	15.1	14.0	10.9
Completed with injury	4.4	3.9	3.7
Attempted without weapon	10.7	10.1	7.2
Crimes of theft	**68.2**	**62.9**	**62.4**
Completed	64.0	58.4	59.8
Attempted	4.2	4.5	2.7[a]
Personal larceny with contact	2.3	4.3	4.6
Purse snatching	.8	1.4	2.3[a]
Pocket picking	1.5	2.9	2.3[a]
Personal larceny without contact	66.0	58.6	57.9
Completed	62.0	54.6	55.2
Less than $50	27.6	22.1	25.9
$50 or more	31.8	27.4	27.2
Amount not available	2.7	5.2	2.1[a]
Attempted	3.9	4.0	2.7[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
10.4	3.1	7.3	57.1	18.2	39.0	109.2	105.8	3.4	4.2	105.0
11.9	3.3	8.6	78.3	32.8	45.5	125.8	117.6	8.3	3.9	121.9
13.0	5.9	7.1	63.3	24.6	38.6	120.6	112.0	8.6	4.6	115.9
9.4	2.7	6.7	30.2	11.5	18.7	84.3	78.2	6.1	1.1	83.2
3.6	1.7	1.9	18.9	7.8	11.1	63.5	58.7	4.8	2.1	61.4
3.4	1.1	2.3	7.7	3.3	4.4	37.5	34.5	3.0	.9[a]	36.6
1.2[a]	.6[a]	.6[a]	4.3	1.4	2.9	18.2	16.7	1.6	1.8	16.4
4.0	.9[a]	3.1	36.4	7.1	29.3	106.8	103.8	3.0	1.5[a]	105.4
5.9	2.1[a]	3.8	34.5	10.7	23.8	117.0	114.2	2.8	3.3	113.8
6.8	2.3	4.5	39.4	8.4	31.1	97.3	89.1	8.2	4.4	92.8
5.8	2.0	3.8	19.3	5.5	13.8	72.4	67.5	5.0	3.3	69.2
3.1	1.0	2.1	11.3	3.5	7.8	63.2	59.8	3.5	2.3	61.0
1.6	.8[a]	.9[a]	4.6	1.7	2.9	36.2	33.8	2.4	2.6	33.6
2.2	1.5	.8[a]	3.1	1.2	1.9	18.9	18.1	.9[a]	3.3	15.6

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 7. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and sex and race of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Male		Female	
	White (82,108,740)	Black (10,382,130)	White (87,806,540)	Black (12,343,560)
Crimes of violence	**35.0**	**49.1**	**20.1**	**31.6**
Completed	12.0	17.5	7.7	15.2
Attempted	23.0	31.6	12.3	16.4
Rape	.1[a]	0[a]	.9	3.3
Robbery	5.7	15.2	3.2	8.9
Completed	3.4	9.2	2.3	7.6
With injury	1.6	2.9	1.0	1.9
Without injury	1.7	6.3	1.3	5.7
Attempted	2.3	6.0	.9	1.3
With injury	.4	2.2	.4	.8[a]
Without injury	1.9	3.8	.6	.5[a]
Assault	29.2	33.9	15.9	19.5
Aggravated	10.5	18.3	4.1	6.8
Completed with injury	3.5	4.9	1.2	2.3
Attempted with weapon	7.1	13.4	2.9	4.5
Simple	18.7	15.6	11.8	12.7
Completed with injury	5.1	3.4	3.8	4.3
Attempted without weapon	13.6	12.2	8.0	8.4
Crimes of theft	**72.5**	**70.6**	**64.3**	**56.4**
Completed	67.7	64.1	60.5	53.7
Attempted	4.7	6.6	3.8	2.8
Personal larceny with contact	1.9	4.4	2.7	4.2
Personal larceny without contact	70.6	66.2	61.6	52.2
Completed	65.9	59.6	58.4	50.4
Attempted	4.7	6.6	3.2	1.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 8. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and ethnicity of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Total[a] (197,769,470)	Hispanic (12,268,100)	Non-Hispanic (184,965,460)
Crimes of violence	**28.6**	**39.0**	**27.8**
Completed	10.5	14.3	10.2
Attempted	18.1	24.7	17.6
Rape	.7	.5[b]	.7
Robbery	5.2	9.9	4.9
Completed	3.4	5.9	3.2
With injury	1.4	2.1	1.3
From serious assault	.7	1.6	.6
From minor assault	.7	.5[b]	.8
Without injury	2.0	3.8	1.9
Attempted	1.8	4.1	1.6
With injury	.5	1.2[b]	.4
From serious assault	.2	.8[b]	.2
From minor assault	.3	.4[b]	.3
Without injury	1.3	2.9	1.2
Assault	22.7	28.5	22.2
Aggravated	7.8	9.6	7.6
Completed with injury	2.4	1.7	2.4
Attempted with weapon	5.4	7.9	5.2
Simple	14.9	18.9	14.6
Completed with injury	4.4	6.7	4.2
Attempted without weapon	10.5	12.2	10.4
Crimes of theft	**67.5**	**59.8**	**67.9**
Completed	63.3	53.9	63.8
Attempted	4.2	5.9	4.1
Personal larceny with contact	2.6	5.1	2.4
Purse snatching	.9	2.1	.8
Pocket picking	1.6	3.0	1.5
Personal larceny without contact	64.9	54.7	65.5
Completed	61.0	49.6	61.7
Less than $50	26.9	16.9	27.5
$50 or more	31.2	31.2	31.1
Amount not available	3.0	1.6	3.0
Attempted	3.9	5.1	3.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[a] Total includes persons whose ethnicity was not ascertained.

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 9. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Race and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
White				
12-15 (10,686,480)	51.7	23.3	28.5	1.0[a]
16-19 (12,082,870)	66.4	24.7	41.7	1.9
20-24 (15,958,400)	65.1	21.0	44.1	1.2
25-34 (36,312,460)	31.7	11.7	19.9	.9
35-49 (40,344,880)	18.5	5.4	13.1	.1[a]
50-64 (28,925,810)	7.9	2.7	5.2	0[a]
65 and over (25,604,390)	4.6	2.3	2.3	.1[a]
Black				
12-15 (2,081,050)	78.2	34.4	43.8	3.0[a]
16-19 (2,207,900)	77.3	20.6	56.8	3.3[a]
20-24 (2,570,380)	53.0	21.6	31.4	3.4[a]
25-34 (5,273,990)	49.7	23.6	26.1	3.0[a]
35-49 (4,988,680)	18.6	6.4	12.3	.4[a]
50-64 (3,239,450)	12.8	9.2	3.6[a]	0[a]
65 and over (2,364,230)	14.3	4.7[a]	9.6	0[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Com-pleted theft	At-tempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggra-vated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
6.2	1.8	4.4	44.5	10.4	34.1	111.2	108.0	3.2	2.1	109.1
7.8	2.4	5.4	56.7	18.7	38.0	124.5	120.0	4.5	3.2	121.3
9.6	4.1	5.5	54.3	17.3	36.9	113.2	105.1	8.2	3.7	109.5
6.2	2.1	4.1	24.6	8.1	16.5	80.2	74.3	5.9	2.2	78.1
2.8	1.2	1.6	15.6	5.5	10.2	64.9	60.7	4.2	2.1	62.9
1.9	.8	1.2	5.9	2.2	3.7	37.4	34.6	2.8	1.6	35.8
1.6	.9	.7	2.9	1.3	1.7	18.7	17.4	1.3	2.2	16.4
13.3	3.7[a]	9.6	61.9	23.5	38.3	98.1	93.9	4.2[a]	6.6[a]	91.5
15.8	3.8[a]	11.9	58.2	38.9	19.3	98.6	87.0	11.6	5.5[a]	93.1
12.5	4.7[a]	7.8	37.1	11.0	26.1	87.1	78.4	8.7	9.5	77.5
19.0	4.7	14.3	27.6	12.5	15.2	67.4	63.9	3.6	1.0[a]	66.4
7.2	2.8[a]	4.3	11.1	6.8	4.2	54.0	49.9	4.1	2.5[a]	51.5
7.8	2.8[a]	5.0	5.1	2.1[a]	3.0[a]	36.3	34.2	2.1[a]	3.8[a]	32.5
4.9[a]	4.2[a]	.7[a]	9.4	1.5[a]	7.9	17.9	17.9	0[a]	7.5	10.4

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 10. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race, sex and age of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population in each age group)

Race, sex and age	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
White		
Male		
12-15 (5,467,390)	65.7	114.0
16-19 (6,109,030)	89.4	125.3
20-24 (7,882,380)	82.1	125.1
25-34 (18,265,560)	37.3	85.2
35-49 (19,962,380)	22.9	65.2
50-64 (13,803,010)	9.7	38.0
65 and over (10,618,990)	4.5	18.1
Female		
12-15 (5,219,090)	37.1	108.2
16-19 (5,973,830)	42.9	123.7
20-24 (8,076,010)	48.5	101.7
25-34 (18,046,900)	25.9	75.2
35-49 (20,382,500)	14.2	64.6
50-64 (15,122,800)	6.1	36.9
65 and over (14,985,400)	4.6	19.1
Black		
Male		
12-15 (1,053,880)	90.8	88.3
16-19 (1,086,640)	101.0	119.2
20-24 (1,181,860)	49.2	104.5
25-34 (2,423,580)	62.5	82.0
35-49 (2,250,140)	21.1	51.5
50-64 (1,414,730)	22.9	37.8
65 and over (971,300)	15.4[a]	19.9
Female		
12-15 (1,027,170)	65.2	108.1
16-19 (1,121,260)	54.4	78.6
20-24 (1,388,520)	56.3	72.3
25-34 (2,850,410)	38.8	55.0
35-49 (2,738,540)	16.6	56.0
50-64 (1,824,730)	5.0[a]	35.1
65 and over (1,392,930)	13.6	16.5

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 12. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Male				
Never married (30,772,260)	69.1	24.5	44.7	.3[a]
Married (55,165,140)	18.2	5.3	12.9	0[a]
Widowed (2,036,200)	13.1	7.3[a]	5.8[a]	0[a]
Divorced or separated (6,838,290)	40.7	17.2	23.4	0[a]
Female				
Never married (27,115,600)	41.1	17.1	24.0	3.1
Married (53,513,150)	8.6	2.6	6.0	.3
Widowed (10,997,750)	9.4	4.6	4.8	.3[a]
Divorced or separated (10,939,870)	49.3	22.8	26.4	2.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes

Table 11. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and marital status of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Never married (57,887,786)	Married (108,678,290)	Widowed (13,033,960)	Divorced or separated (17,778,160)
Crimes of violence	**56.0**	**13.5**	**10.0**	**46.0**
Completed	21.0	4.0	5.0	20.7
Attempted	35.0	9.5	5.0	25.3
Rape	1.6	.2	.3[a]	1.5
Robbery	10.2	2.4	4.0	6.6
Completed	6.4	1.6	3.6	4.7
With injury	2.6	.6	1.7	2.2
From serious assault	1.2	.4	.4[a]	.8[a]
From minor assault	1.4	.2	1.4	1.3
Without injury	3.9	1.0	1.8	2.5
Attempted	3.8	.8	.5[a]	1.9
With injury	1.0	.2	.1[a]	.7[a]
From serious assault	.4	.1[a]	0[a]	.4[a]
From minor assault	.6	.1[a]	.1[a]	.3[a]
Without injury	2.8	.6	.3[a]	1.3
Assault	44.2	10.9	5.6	37.9
Aggravated	14.6	4.1	2.3	12.6
Completed with injury	4.5	1.1	.9[a]	5.0
Attempted with weapon	10.1	3.0	1.5	7.6
Simple	29.5	6.8	3.3	25.3
Completed with injury	9.3	1.2	.6[a]	10.3
Attempted without weapon	20.2	5.6	2.7	15.1
Crimes of theft	**105.6**	**49.5**	**25.7**	**83.9**
Completed	99.5	46.0	24.2	79.5
Attempted	6.1	3.5	1.5	4.4
Personal larceny with contact	3.7	1.7	3.1	3.6
Purse snatching	1.2	.7	1.7	1.0
Pocket picking	2.4	1.1	1.4	2.5
Personal larceny without contact	101.9	47.8	22.6	80.4
Completed	96.4	44.5	21.5	76.1
Less than $50	48.7	17.5	7.9	27.3
$50 or more	43.6	25.0	10.4	44.0
Amount not available	4.1	2.0	3.1	4.9
Attempted	5.5	3.3	1.1[a]	4.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained are excluded.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
12.6	4.6	8.0	56.2	21.0	35.1	111.4	104.2	7.2	3.6	107.9
3.1	1.0	2.0	15.1	5.9	9.2	49.6	46.0	3.6	1.2	48.4
6.5[a]	.8[a]	5.8[a]	6.6[a]	3.6[a]	3.0[a]	42.7	40.8	1.9[a]	2.4[a]	40.3
8.1	3.2	4.9	32.5	15.4	17.1	84.7	78.2	6.5	3.4	81.2
7.5	2.4	5.1	30.5	7.4	23.2	99.0	94.1	4.9	3.7	95.2
1.8	.6	1.1	6.5	2.2	4.3	49.5	46.1	3.4	2.3	47.2
3.6	2.1	1.5	5.5	2.1	3.4	22.6	21.2	1.4[a]	3.2	19.3
5.6	2.6	3.1	41.2	10.8	30.4	83.4	80.3	3.1	3.6	79.8

data on persons whose marital status was not ascertained.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 13. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by sex of head of household, relationship of victims to head, and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Sex of head of household and relationship to head	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Households headed by males				
All male heads (63,265,520)	25.0	7.6	17.3	0[a]
Male heads living alone (9,191,720)	44.5	16.1	28.4	0[a]
Male heads living with others (54,073,800)	21.6	6.2	15.5	0[a]
Wives (46,599,540)	7.6	2.3	5.3	.3[a]
Own children under age 18 (13,844,650)	45.9	16.4	29.5	.8[a]
Own children age 18 and over (11,643,160)	40.4	15.5	25.0	.8[a]
Other relatives (3,850,260)	33.1	13.6	19.5	1.7[a]
Nonrelatives (4,423,600)	85.1	27.5	57.6	1.3[a]
Households headed by females				
All female heads (31,097,610)	30.8	13.9	16.8	1.9
Female heads living alone (13,482,030)	22.3	9.9	12.4	1.2[a]
Female heads living with others (17,615,580)	37.3	17.1	20.2	2.4
Husbands (5,102,420)	17.2	7.8	9.4	0[a]
Own children under age 18 (5,424,640)	76.0	34.7	41.3	1.6[a]
Own children age 18 and over (6,305,770)	50.8	15.1	35.7	1.6[a]
Other relatives (2,966,220)	41.0	23.5	17.6	1.4[a]
Nonrelatives (3,246,090)	66.9	27.7	39.3	4.4[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
4.7	1.7	3.0	20.3	7.6	12.7	62.3	57.6	4.7	1.5	60.8
11.1	4.2	6.9	33.4	11.5	21.9	102.2	92.2	10.0	4.2	98.0
3.6	1.2	2.3	18.1	7.0	11.1	55.5	51.8	3.8	1.1	54.4
1.5	.7	.9	5.8	2.0	3.8	48.7	45.2	3.5	2.1	46.5
4.9	1.1[a]	3.7	40.2	12.0	28.2	107.6	104.8	2.8	2.1	105.5
5.9	2.5	3.4	33.7	11.5	22.2	71.7	69.0	2.7	2.1	69.6
10.4	2.0[a]	8.4	21.0	9.0	12.1	65.6	61.6	4.0[a]	3.4[a]	62.2
15.6	4.7	10.9	68.1	23.3	44.8	128.6	120.2	8.5	6.8	121.8
6.7	2.6	4.1	22.1	6.3	15.9	67.5	63.9	3.6	3.9	63.6
5.8	2.4	3.5	15.3	5.3	10.0	56.2	52.1	4.1	4.2	52.0
7.4	2.8	4.6	27.4	7.0	20.4	76.2	72.9	3.2	3.7	72.5
4.9	2.4[a]	2.5[a]	12.3	5.5	6.8	52.6	44.6	8.0	3.1[a]	49.5
11.4	3.0	8.3	63.1	17.9	45.2	101.7	96.4	5.3	4.4	97.3
7.3	3.4	3.9	41.9	18.1	23.8	83.5	77.0	6.5	5.7	77.8
11.2	3.4[a]	7.8	28.5	12.5	16.0	46.5	43.7	2.8[a]	4.0[a]	42.5
13.6	6.6	7.0	49.0	18.0	31.0	125.0	118.0	7.0	2.5[a]	122.5

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 14. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and annual family income of victims

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

	Less than $7,500 (22,798,600)	$7,500-$9,999 (9,026,900)
Crimes of violence	53.8	40.0
Completed	23.0	17.3
Attempted	30.8	22.7
Rape	2.6	.2[a]
Robbery	11.7	7.8
Completed	8.2	5.0
With injury	2.9	2.6
From serious assault	1.4	1.1[a]
From minor assault	1.5	1.5[a]
Without injury	5.3	2.4
Attempted	3.4	2.8
With injury	1.1	1.1[a]
From serious assault	.5[a]	.4[a]
From minor assault	.6[a]	.6[a]
Without injury	2.3	1.8[a]
Assault	39.6	31.9
Aggravated	14.3	11.4
Completed with injury	5.2	5.9
Attempted with weapon	9.1	5.5
Simple	25.3	20.6
Completed with injury	8.7	6.2
Attempted without weapon	16.6	14.4
Crimes of theft	70.0	64.8
Completed	66.4	60.3
Attempted	3.6	4.4
Personal larceny with contact	4.5	7.4
Purse snatching	1.8	2.4
Pocket picking	2.7	4.9
Personal larceny without contact	65.5	57.4
Completed	62.5	53.3
Less than $50	26.9	24.9
$50 or more	32.0	24.3
Amount not available	3.6	4.2
Attempted	3.0	4.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

Table 15. Personal crimes, 1987:

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
White				
Less than $7,500 (16,350,700)	53.1	22.3	30.8	1.9
$7,500-$9,999 (7,129,200)	42.1	16.9	25.3	.3[a]
$10,000-$14,999 (18,722,500)	32.0	11.1	20.9	.3[a]
$15,000-$24,999 (32,887,700)	25.1	7.8	17.4	.4[a]
$25,000-$29,999 (14,977,600)	26.8	10.4	16.4	.4[a]
$30,000-$49,999 (39,738,100)	20.4	6.7	13.6	.3[a]
$50,000 or more (22,722,900)	20.5	6.0	14.5	.5[a]
Black				
Less than $7,500 (5,637,100)	57.8	25.0	32.8	3.9
$7,500-$9,999 (1,635,300)	33.4	18.2	15.2	0[a]
$10,000-$14,999 (3,253,500)	51.0	22.5	28.5	.6[a]
$15,000-$24,999 (4,065,600)	24.6	9.1	15.5	1.7[a]
$25,000-$29,999 (1,415,700)	28.2	8.0[a]	20.2	3.2[a]
$30,000-$49,999 (2,972,300)	23.1	11.1	12.0	.9[a]
$50,000 or more (1,123,500)	23.6	7.7[a]	15.9	0[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons whose income level was not ascertained.

$10,000- $14,999 (22,526,900)	$15,000- $24,999 (37,791,600)	$25,000- $29,999 (16,733,700)	$30,000- $49,999 (43,679,800)	$50,000 or more (24,655,200)
34.5	**25.2**	**27.0**	**20.7**	**20.5**
12.9	8.2	10.0	6.9	6.0
21.7	17.1	17.0	13.8	14.5
.3[a]	.6	.7[a]	.3[a]	.5[a]
5.7	3.7	4.1	3.6	2.8
3.0	2.5	3.3	2.5	1.3
1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	.3[a]
.6[a]	.5	.5[a]	.4	.2[a]
.8	.7	.6[a]	.6	.1[a]
1.7	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.0
2.8	1.2	.8[a]	1.0	1.5
.4[a]	.4[a]	.1[a]	.3[a]	.3[a]
.1[a]	.2[a]	0[a]	.3[a]	0[a]
.3[a]	.1[a]	.1[a]	(Z)[a]	.3[a]
2.3	.9	.7[a]	.7	1.1
28.5	20.9	22.2	16.8	17.3
9.8	7.3	8.2	4.9	5.4
3.0	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.3
6.9	5.3	5.8	3.7	4.0
18.6	13.6	14.0	11.9	11.9
6.7	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.2
11.9	10.1	9.9	9.0	8.7
59.8	**65.2**	**69.0**	**68.9**	**83.0**
55.2	60.9	64.9	65.3	77.5
4.7	4.4	4.0	3.6	5.5
1.9	1.9	1.8	2.3	1.9
.6[a]	.5	.7[a]	1.0	.4[a]
1.3	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.5
57.9	63.4	67.2	66.6	81.2
53.6	59.1	63.4	63.3	75.9
23.7	26.7	29.6	29.8	29.9
26.6	30.0	31.2	30.7	43.3
3.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.7
4.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	5.3

Z: Less than .05 per 1,000.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Robbery			Assault			Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
9.5	4.0	5.5	41.8	13.6	28.2	75.8	72.4	3.3	4.2	71.5
8.5	3.9	4.7	33.3	10.1	23.2	60.9	56.8	4.0	4.9	56.0
4.4	1.0	3.4	27.3	8.8	18.5	56.5	53.1	3.4	1.7	54.9
3.4	1.4	2.0	21.4	7.1	14.3	65.7	61.1	4.6	1.7	64.0
4.0	1.1	2.8	22.4	8.3	14.1	70.5	65.4	4.5	2.0	68.5
3.5	1.4	2.1	16.6	4.5	12.1	69.1	65.9	3.7	2.2	66.9
2.7	.4[a]	2.3	17.3	5.6	11.7	84.5	78.7	5.8	1.8	82.7
18.5	4.4	14.1	35.5	15.9	19.6	54.5	50.3	4.2	5.9	48.6
6.0[a]	3.5[a]	2.5[a]	27.4	15.2	12.2	76.2	69.3	6.9[a]	14.7	61.5
14.2	5.9	8.3	36.1	16.7	19.4	82.7	70.9	11.8	3.7[a]	79.0
6.0	2.6[a]	3.4[a]	16.9	9.1	7.8	60.1	57.7	2.4[a]	3.6[a]	56.5
6.7[a]	2.8[a]	4.0[a]	18.3	7.4[a]	10.9[a]	55.0	55.0	0[a]	0[a]	55.0
4.9[a]	.7[a]	4.2[a]	17.3	8.7	8.6	63.4	59.3	4.1[a]	1.2[a]	62.2
4.5[a]	2.5[a]	2.0[a]	19.1	0[a]	19.1	67.9	64.7	3.2[a]	0[a]	67.9

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 16. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by level of educational attainment and race of victims and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Level of educational attainment and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
Elementary school							
All races[a] (30,182,470)	30.4	14.1	16.3	.6	5.3	1.9	3.4
White (24,633,350)	28.0	12.7	15.2	.4[c]	4.3	1.6	2.7
Black (4,622,210)	43.0	21.7	21.4	1.3[c]	11.1	3.7	7.4
0-4 years[b]							
All races[a] (4,090,940)	16.5	6.5	10.0	0[c]	6.4	3.3[c]	3.2[c]
White (2,990,450)	19.0	6.8	12.2	0[c]	5.8	3.0[c]	2.8[c]
Black (878,680)	12.0[c]	7.1[c]	4.9[c]	0[c]	10.1[c]	5.1[c]	5.1[c]
5-7 years							
All races[a] (14,475,850)	38.1	17.4	20.7	.7[c]	5.8	2.0	3.8
White (11,678,120)	35.0	15.7	19.2	.3[c]	4.7	1.8	3.0
Black (2,324,360)	51.1	25.9	25.2	2.7[c]	11.6	3.3[c]	8.3
8 years							
All races[a] (11,615,680)	25.8	12.7	13.1	.6[c]	4.2	1.2[c]	3.0
White (9,964,780)	22.5	11.0	11.5	.7[c]	3.4	1.0[c]	2.4
Black (1,419,170)	48.9	23.7	25.2	0[c]	10.8[c]	3.3[c]	7.5[c]
High school							
All races[a] (99,586,320)	30.2	11.8	18.5	.9	5.8	2.1	3.7
White (85,336,960)	28.8	11.0	17.8	.7	4.8	1.8	2.9
Black (12,270,570)	40.6	16.6	24.0	1.6	12.9	4.1	8.8
1-3 years							
All races[a] (29,815,030)	42.7	15.9	26.8	1.4	7.5	3.0	4.4
White (24,436,570)	42.1	15.8	26.3	1.3	6.5	2.6	3.8
Black (4,750,660)	47.8	17.7	30.1	1.4[c]	13.6	5.6	8.0
4 years							
All races[a] (69,771,280)	24.9	10.0	14.9	.6	5.1	1.7	3.3
White (60,900,390)	23.5	9.1	14.4	.4	4.1	1.5	2.6
Black (7,519,910)	36.1	16.0	20.1	1.7[c]	12.5	3.2	9.4
College							
All races[a] (66,412,550)	25.5	7.1	18.5	.6	4.2	1.5	2.8
White (58,748,430)	24.9	6.7	18.1	.4	3.8	1.3	2.5
Black (5,506,300)	34.2	10.3	23.9	2.6[c]	9.8	3.4	6.4
1-3 years							
All races[a] (33,610,070)	33.3	10.3	23.0	.7	5.7	2.1	3.5
White (29,332,710)	32.6	9.8	22.8	.4[c]	5.2	2.0	3.2
Black (3,408,740)	40.9	13.4	27.4	2.9[c]	11.0	3.5[c]	7.5
4 or more years							
All races[a] (32,802,480)	17.6	3.8	13.8	.5[c]	2.8	.8	2.0
White (29,415,720)	17.2	3.7	13.5	.3[c]	2.4	.7	1.8
Black (2,097,570)	23.3	5.1[c]	18.2	2.2[c]	7.9	3.2[c]	4.7[c]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group; excludes data on persons age 12 and over whose level of education was not ascertained.

Assault			Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
24.6	7.6	17.0	53.1	51.0	2.1	3.1	50.1
23.2	6.6	16.6	54.0	52.0	2.0	2.2	51.8
30.6	10.7	19.9	49.0	46.6	2.4[c]	7.7	41.3
10.0	5.1	5.0	26.3	21.4	4.9	3.1[c]	23.3
13.2	6.4	6.8	23.6	19.7	4.0[c]	1.9[c]	21.8
1.9[c]	1.9[c]	0[c]	34.3	27.1	7.2[c]	7.9[c]	26.4
31.6	9.5	22.1	64.8	62.9	1.9	3.1	61.7
29.9	8.8	21.1	66.8	64.9	1.9	2.2	64.6
36.8	10.3	26.5	56.1	53.9	2.1[c]	7.9	48.1
21.0	6.2	14.8	48.1	46.7	1.4[c]	3.1	45.0
18.4	4.2	14.2	48.2	46.6	1.6[c]	2.4	45.8
38.1	16.8	21.3	46.7	46.7	0[c]	7.2[c]	39.4
23.6	8.6	15.0	61.2	57.5	3.7	2.3	58.9
23.4	7.8	15.6	60.8	57.3	3.6	1.9	58.9
26.1	14.3	11.8	63.5	58.5	5.0	4.6	58.9
33.8	11.9	21.9	69.3	65.9	3.4	2.6	66.7
34.3	10.6	23.7	70.9	67.8	3.1	2.2	68.8
32.8	19.6	13.2	60.6	55.9	4.7	5.1	55.5
19.2	7.1	12.1	57.7	53.8	3.9	2.1	55.5
19.0	6.7	12.3	56.8	53.1	3.7	1.8	55.0
21.9	11.0	10.9	65.4	60.2	5.2	4.3	61.1
20.7	6.7	13.9	84.1	78.1	6.0	2.8	81.3
20.7	6.6	14.1	85.3	79.1	6.2	2.9	82.5
21.7	7.7	14.0	75.9	70.6	5.3	.9[c]	75.1
26.9	9.4	17.5	86.3	80.2	6.1	2.4	83.9
26.9	9.3	17.7	88.5	82.1	6.4	2.6	85.8
27.0	9.5	17.5	73.1	68.6	4.4[c]	.9[c]	72.2
14.3	4.0	10.3	81.8	75.9	5.9	3.2	78.6
14.5	4.0	10.5	82.2	76.2	6.0	3.1	79.1
13.2	4.8[c]	8.4	80.6	73.8	6.8[c]	.8[c]	79.7

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[b] Includes persons who never attended or who attended kindergarten only.
[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 17. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and type of locality of residence of victims

(Rate per 1,000 resident population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	All areas (197,769,470)	Total	
		Central cities (59,529,360)	Outside central cities (84,380,200)
Crimes of violence	**28.6**	**40.3**	**23.0**
Completed	10.5	16.0	7.9
Attempted	18.1	24.3	15.2
Rape	.7	1.2	.5
Completed	.3	.5	.3
Attempted	.4	.7	.3
Robbery	5.2	10.0	3.7
Completed	3.4	7.0	2.2
With injury	1.4	2.8	.9
From serious assault	.7	1.3	.6
From minor assault	.7	1.5	.4
Without injury	2.0	4.2	1.3
Attempted	1.8	3.0	1.5
With injury	.5	.9	.3
From serious assault	.2	.4	.2[a]
From minor assault	.3	.5	.2[a]
Without injury	1.3	2.1	1.1
Assault	22.7	29.1	18.8
Aggravated	7.8	11.5	5.7
Completed with injury	2.4	3.4	1.7
Attempted with weapon	5.4	8.1	4.0
Simple	14.9	17.6	13.1
Completed with injury	4.4	5.1	3.7
Attempted without weapon	10.5	12.5	9.4
Crimes of theft	**67.5**	**79.7**	**69.9**
Completed	63.3	73.4	65.7
Attempted	4.2	6.3	4.2
Personal larceny with contact	2.6	5.7	1.6
Purse snatching	.9	2.3	.4
Completed	.6	1.5	.3
Attempted	.3	.8	.1[a]
Pocket picking	1.6	3.3	1.2
Personal larceny without contact	64.9	74.0	68.3
Completed	61.0	68.6	64.2
Less than $50	26.9	28.5	27.6
$50 or more	31.2	37.1	33.5
Amount not available	3.0	2.9	3.2
Attempted	3.9	5.4	4.1

NOTE: The population range categories shown under the heading "Metropolitan areas" are based only on the size of the central city and do not

Metropolitan areas								
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		
Central cities (18,582,400)	Outside central cities (28,196,030)	Central cities (11,645,750)	Outside central cities (21,023,080)	Central cities (12,503,210)	Outside central cities (17,950,080)	Central cities (16,797,990)	Outside central cities (17,211,000)	Nonmetropolitan areas (53,859,920)
38.9	**22.4**	**40.6**	**19.5**	**43.6**	**26.7**	**39.1**	**24.4**	**24.5**
13.6	7.6	16.8	6.6	16.3	9.6	17.8	8.0	8.8
25.4	14.8	23.7	12.9	27.2	17.2	21.3	16.4	15.8
1.6	1.0	1.9	.3[a]	.7[a]	.5[a]	.6[a]	0[a]	.5
.8[a]	.6	.9[a]	.1[a]	.2[a]	.1[a]	.3[a]	0[a]	.2[a]
.8[a]	.4[a]	1.0[a]	.2[a]	.5[a]	.4[a]	.4[a]	0[a]	.3[a]
4.9	3.6	8.6	2.8	12.1	3.4	15.0	5.2	2.3
3.5	2.3	6.0	1.3	8.7	2.0	10.4	3.5	1.4
1.7	1.0	3.3	.5[a]	3.6	.7[a]	3.1	1.7	.6
1.0	.8	1.4[a]	.3[a]	2.1	.1[a]	.8[a]	1.0	.1[a]
.6[a]	.2[a]	1.9	.2[a]	1.5	.6[a]	2.3	.6[a]	.4
1.8	1.3	2.7	.9	5.0	1.3	7.3	1.8	.8
1.4	1.3	2.6	1.5	3.5	1.4	4.6	1.7	.9
.4[a]	.2[a]	.7[a]	.4[a]	.9[a]	.3[a]	1.5	.5[a]	.3[a]
.2[a]	.1[a]	.2[a]	.2[a]	.1[a]	.1[a]	1.0	.3[a]	.1[a]
.2[a]	.1[a]	.5[a]	.2[a]	.8[a]	.2[a]	.5[a]	.1[a]	.2[a]
1.0	1.1	1.9	1.1	2.6	1.1	3.1	1.3	.6
32.5	17.8	30.1	16.3	30.7	22.9	23.4	19.2	21.7
11.2	4.4	12.8	5.2	10.6	6.8	11.4	7.6	7.0
2.3	1.3	5.0	1.9	3.1	2.6	3.7	1.2	2.5
8.9	3.1	7.8	3.3	7.5	4.2	7.7	6.3	4.5
21.3	13.4	17.3	11.2	20.1	16.1	12.0	11.6	14.7
7.1	3.4	5.0	3.3	4.3	4.9	3.4	3.3	4.6
14.2	10.0	12.3	7.9	15.7	11.2	8.6	8.3	10.1
77.7	**61.6**	**86.4**	**65.6**	**91.0**	**80.4**	**68.8**	**77.8**	**50.1**
73.8	58.4	78.2	61.7	83.6	76.0	62.1	71.9	48.2
4.0	3.3	8.2	3.9	7.5	4.5	6.6	5.9	2.0
2.1	1.3	4.2	2.2	5.8	1.3	10.6	1.8	.7
.7[a]	.3[a]	1.3[a]	.5[a]	2.7	.3[a]	4.5	.7[a]	.2[a]
.7[a]	.3[a]	.7[a]	.3[a]	1.4	.3[a]	2.9	.3[a]	.2[a]
0[a]	0[a]	.6[a]	.2[a]	1.3	0[a]	1.6	.4[a]	(Z)[a]
1.3	1.0	2.9	1.7	3.1	.9	6.1	1.1	.5
75.7	60.4	82.2	63.4	85.3	79.2	58.2	75.9	49.5
71.7	57.1	74.6	59.8	79.1	74.7	53.2	70.5	47.5
34.1	28.1	31.1	24.7	33.5	30.0	17.0	27.6	24.0
34.8	26.4	40.2	33.0	42.0	41.2	34.0	37.7	20.9
2.9	2.6	3.3	2.1	3.6	3.5	2.2	5.2	2.6
4.0	3.3	7.6	3.7	6.2	4.5	5.0	5.5	1.9

reflect the population of the entire metropolitan area. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Z: Less than .05 per 1,000.

Table 18. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of locality of residence, race and sex of victims, and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Race and income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery		
					Total	With injury	Without injury
All areas							
White male (82,108,740)	35.0	12.0	23.0	.1[a]	5.7	2.0	3.7
White female (87,806,540)	20.1	7.7	12.3	.9	3.2	1.3	1.9
Black male (10,382,130)	49.1	17.5	31.6	0[a]	15.2	5.1	10.1
Black female (12,343,560)	31.6	15.2	16.4	3.3	8.9	2.7	6.2
Metropolitan areas							
Central cities							
White male (20,767,760)	48.6	18.3	30.3	.2[a]	11.2	4.6	6.6
White female (23,570,370)	30.5	11.8	18.7	1.6	6.1	2.6	3.6
Black male (5,795,690)	59.4	22.1	37.3	0[a]	19.9	5.6	14.3
Black female (7,192,700)	37.8	20.2	17.7	3.6	12.5	3.9	8.6
Metropolitan areas							
Outside central cities							
White male (37,628,320)	30.5	10.1	20.5	.2[a]	4.8	1.3	3.5
White female (39,149,960)	15.4	5.8	9.5	.6	2.3	.9	1.3
Black male (2,598,990)	34.9	11.9	23.0	0[a]	11.2	7.2	4.1[a]
Black female (2,904,720)	21.1	6.4	14.7	4.0[a]	4.2[a]	.7[a]	3.5[a]
Nonmetropolitan areas							
White male (23,712,670)	30.2	9.5	20.6	0[a]	2.3	.9	1.4
White female (25,086,210)	17.6	6.9	10.7	.8	2.0	.8	1.1
Black male (1,987,450)	37.7	11.6	26.1	0[a]	6.8[a]	1.1[a]	5.7[a]
Black female (2,246,130)	25.2	10.9	14.3	1.2[a]	3.5[a]	1.2[a]	2.3[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group.

Assault			Crimes of theft	Completed theft	Attempted theft	Personal larceny	
Total	Aggravated	Simple				With contact	Without contact
29.2	10.5	18.7	72.5	67.7	4.7	1.9	70.6
15.9	4.1	11.8	64.3	60.5	3.8	2.7	61.6
33.9	18.3	15.6	70.6	64.1	6.6	4.4	66.2
19.5	6.8	12.7	56.4	53.7	2.8	4.2	52.2
37.3	15.8	21.4	89.4	82.0	7.4	3.9	85.5
22.8	6.2	16.6	79.8	74.0	5.8	6.6	73.2
39.5	22.7	16.9	79.4	69.9	9.5	6.0	73.3
21.8	8.5	13.3	56.6	53.2	3.4	6.1	50.5
25.6	8.4	17.2	74.5	69.6	4.9	1.6	72.9
12.5	3.0	9.5	65.7	61.6	4.0	1.6	64.1
23.7	11.2	12.4	70.2	70.2	0[a]	1.2[a]	69.0
12.9	2.1[a]	10.8	68.3	65.6	2.7[a]	2.8[a]	65.5
27.9	9.4	18.6	54.5	52.4	2.2	.6[a]	54.0
14.9	3.9	11.0	47.5	46.1	1.4	.6[a]	46.9
30.9	14.7	16.2	45.7	39.0	6.7[a]	3.9[a]	41.8
20.5	7.4	13.2	40.6	39.8	.8[a]	0[a]	40.6

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 19. Personal crimes, 1987

Victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and region

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	All regions (197,769,470)	Northeast (41,648,170)	Midwest (48,986,130)	South (67,822,030)	West (39,313,140)
Crimes of violence	**28.6**	**21.1**	**31.4**	**26.6**	**36.5**
Completed	10.5	8.9	10.8	9.8	13.2
Attempted	18.1	12.2	20.6	16.8	23.3
Rape	.7	.7	.8	.7	.6
Completed	.3	.3[a]	.2[a]	.4	.3[a]
Attempted	.4	.4	.5	.3	.3[a]
Robbery	5.2	5.9	4.9	4.5	6.1
Completed	3.4	4.1	3.2	3.0	3.8
With injury	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.0
From serious assault	.7	.5	.5	.7	1.0
From minor assault	.7	1.0	.7	.5	.9
Without injury	2.0	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.8
Attempted	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.3
With injury	.5	.5	.7	.3	.5
From serious assault	.2	.2[a]	.4	.1[a]	.3[a]
From minor assault	.3	.3[a]	.3	.2[a]	.2[a]
Without injury	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.8
Assault	22.7	14.6	25.8	21.4	29.7
Aggravated	7.8	4.5	7.9	7.9	11.1
Completed with injury	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.9	3.3
Attempted with weapon	5.4	3.0	6.0	5.0	7.8
Simple	14.9	10.0	17.9	13.5	18.7
Completed with injury	4.4	3.0	5.5	3.5	5.8
Attempted without weapon	10.5	7.0	12.4	10.0	12.9
Crimes of theft	**67.5**	**49.6**	**69.8**	**64.3**	**88.9**
Completed	63.3	45.5	65.4	60.6	84.1
Attempted	4.2	4.1	4.4	3.8	4.8
Personal larceny with contact	2.6	3.6	2.4	1.8	3.0
Purse snatching	.9	1.1	1.2	.6	1.0
Completed	.6	.6	.8	.5	.7
Attempted	.3	.5	.4	.1[a]	.3[a]
Pocket picking	1.6	2.5	1.2	1.2	2.0
Personal larceny without contact	64.9	46.0	67.5	62.5	85.9
Completed	61.0	42.3	63.5	58.9	81.4
Less than $50	26.9	16.6	30.2	25.7	35.7
$50 or more	31.2	23.0	29.7	30.6	42.6
Amount not available	3.0	2.7	3.6	2.6	3.0
Attempted	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.6	4.5

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to population in the group. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 20. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of crime and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All races (91,763,950)	White (79,543,810)	Black (10,229,530)	Other (1,990,600)
Household crimes	**171.4**	**163.6**	**232.0**	**169.3**
Completed	144.5	139.0	189.7	135.5
Attempted	26.8	24.7	42.3	33.9
Burglary	61.3	57.0	94.4	62.6
Completed	46.6	44.0	66.1	50.3
Forcible entry	21.4	18.9	39.3	28.8
Unlawful entry without force	25.2	25.1	26.8	21.5
Attempted forcible entry	14.7	13.0	28.3	12.3
Household larceny	94.0	91.4	116.2	82.2
Completed	87.4	84.8	110.2	74.7
Less than $50	37.7	37.7	40.1	26.5
$50 or more	44.5	42.3	61.5	44.7
Amount not available	5.2	4.8	8.5	3.6[a]
Attempted	6.6	6.7	6.0	7.5[a]
Motor vehicle theft	16.1	15.2	21.4	24.5
Completed	10.6	10.2	13.4	10.4
Attempted	5.6	5.0	8.0	14.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 21. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of crime and ethnicity of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Total[a] (91,763,950)	Hispanic (5,041,260)	Non-Hispanic (86,483,110)
Household crimes	**171.4**	**226.1**	**168.0**
Completed	144.5	187.3	141.8
Attempted	26.8	38.8	26.1
Burglary	61.3	75.3	60.3
Completed	46.6	56.8	45.9
Forcible entry	21.4	27.5	21.0
Unlawful entry without force	25.2	29.2	24.9
Attempted forcible entry	14.7	18.5	14.4
Household larceny	94.0	124.2	92.2
Completed	87.4	111.7	86.0
Less than $50	37.7	44.7	37.2
$50 or more	44.5	60.5	43.6
Amount not available	5.2	6.5	5.1
Attempted	6.6	12.5	6.3
Motor vehicle theft	16.1	26.6	15.4
Completed	10.6	18.3	10.0
Attempted	5.6	7.8	5.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[a] Total includes household heads whose ethnicity was not ascertained.

Table 22. Motor vehicle theft, 1987

Victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned, by selected household characteristics

Characteristic	Based on households: Number of households	Based on households: Number of thefts	Based on households: Rate per 1,000	Based on vehicles owned: Number of vehicles owned	Based on vehicles owned: Number of thefts	Based on vehicles owned: Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	91,763,950	1,478,750	16.1	165,528,650	1,575,760	9.5
White	79,543,810	1,210,840	15.2	149,881,430	1,304,220	8.7
Black	10,229,530	219,120	21.4	12,393,100	222,750	18.0
Other	1,990,600	48,790	24.5	3,254,120	48,790	15.0
Age of head of household						
12-19	924,120	40,630	44.0	1,053,950	50,510	47.9
20-34	26,525,820	592,660	22.3	46,665,050	623,550	13.4
35-49	26,162,310	440,110	16.8	55,486,140	468,070	8.4
50-64	18,956,040	296,500	15.6	38,997,690	313,110	8.0
65 and over	19,195,650	108,840	5.7	23,325,820	120,500	5.2
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	58,715,510	746,900	12.7	122,190,740	813,830	6.7
Rented	33,048,430	731,850	22.1	43,337,900	761,930	17.6

NOTE: The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.

Table 24. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of crime and annual family income

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Less than $7,500 (13,696,300)	$7,500- $9,999 (4,837,900)
Household crimes	**197.5**	**179.2**
Completed	163.5	150.2
Attempted	34.0	29.0
Burglary	86.3	73.6
Completed	63.4	58.0
Forcible entry	26.0	26.8
Unlawful entry without force	37.4	31.2
Attempted forcible entry	22.9	15.6
Household larceny	98.9	90.1
Completed	91.3	82.6
Less than $50	44.6	34.0
$50 or more	41.8	40.3
Amount not available	4.9	8.3
Attempted	7.7	7.5
Motor vehicle theft	12.3	15.6
Completed	8.8	9.6
Attempted	3.5	6.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.

Table 23. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of crime and age of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	12-19 (924,120)	20-34 (26,525,820)	35-49 (26,162,310)	50-64 (18,956,040)	65 and over (19,195,650)
Household crimes	**378.3**	**239.0**	**187.4**	**137.1**	**80.0**
Completed	320.4	199.1	160.7	114.6	68.2
Attempted	57.9	39.9	26.7	22.5	11.8
Burglary	173.5	85.0	65.5	45.1	33.2
Completed	138.1	62.5	51.4	33.8	26.4
Forcible entry	48.6	31.2	22.1	15.5	11.3
Unlawful entry without force	89.5	31.3	29.2	18.3	15.1
Attempted forcible entry	35.4	22.6	14.2	11.3	6.8
Household larceny	160.8	131.6	105.0	76.4	41.1
Completed	152.9	122.0	97.4	71.1	38.7
Less than $50	63.6	53.7	38.8	31.0	19.5
$50 or more	81.1	63.1	52.9	35.0	14.9
Amount not available	8.2[a]	5.3	5.7	5.2	4.3
Attempted	8.0[a]	9.6	7.6	5.2	2.4
Motor vehicle theft	44.0	22.3	16.8	15.6	5.7
Completed	29.4	14.6	11.9	9.7	3.1
Attempted	14.6[a]	7.7	4.9	5.9	2.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

$10,000-$14,999 (11,322,600)	$15,000-$24,999 (17,577,100)	$25,000-$29,999 (7,294,200)	$30,000-$49,999 (17,623,500)	$50,000 or more (9,410,300)
172.7	**170.7**	**174.0**	**164.3**	**170.1**
146.2	147.1	143.8	138.3	145.4
26.6	23.7	30.2	26.0	24.7
70.6	56.9	55.7	49.5	51.6
53.2	44.1	42.7	37.8	40.8
26.8	19.1	23.4	19.6	15.8
26.4	25.1	19.2	18.2	25.0
17.5	12.8	13.1	11.7	10.8
89.3	97.3	102.0	96.7	96.4
84.5	91.3	90.9	90.3	89.3
39.7	37.9	40.3	38.8	34.6
40.8	48.8	46.2	45.3	49.5
4.1	4.6	4.4	6.2	5.2
4.8	6.0	11.0	6.5	7.1
12.8	16.5	16.3	18.1	22.2
8.5	11.6	10.2	10.2	15.4
4.3	4.9	6.1	7.8	6.8

Table 25. Household burglary, 1987

Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of burglary

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All burglaries	Completed burglary: Forcible entry	Completed burglary: Unlawful entry without force	Attempted forcible entry
White				
Less than $7,500 (10,219,800)	80.6	21.4	40.5	18.6
$7,500-$9,999 (4,005,600)	55.8	20.0	25.1	10.8
$10,000-$14,999 (9,641,800)	65.8	23.7	25.6	16.4
$15,000-$24,999 (15,515,800)	54.3	17.3	25.0	11.9
$25,000-$29,999 (6,610,400)	52.8	21.9	19.0	11.9
$30,000-$49,999 (16,178,100)	48.2	18.4	18.7	11.2
$50,000 or more (8,777,800)	52.1	16.3	25.0	10.7
Black				
Less than $7,500 (3,094,400)	105.8	39.8	28.0	38.0
$7,500-$9,999 (720,300)	158.4	56.1	62.8	39.5
$10,000-$14,999 (1,464,400)	104.4	47.1	32.7	24.6
$15,000-$24,999 (1,733,500)	83.2	35.4	25.8	22.0
$25,000-$29,999 (565,500)	85.0	33.1	22.8[a]	29.1
$30,000-$49,999 (1,088,000)	70.7	37.2	11.6[a]	21.9
$50,000 or more (373,500)	28.9[a]	0[a]	24.7[a]	4.2[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 26. Household larceny, 1987

Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of larceny

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All household larcenies[a]	Completed larceny: Less than $50	Completed larceny: $50 or more	Attempted larceny
White				
Less than $7,500 (10,219,800)	97.0	45.6	38.8	9.0
$7,500-$9,999 (4,005,600)	78.4	32.4	31.4	7.1
$10,000-$14,999 (9,641,800)	86.8	39.6	38.3	4.7
$15,000-$24,999 (15,515,800)	96.8	38.0	47.9	5.9
$25,000-$29,999 (6,610,400)	99.3	41.0	43.4	11.0
$30,000-$49,999 (16,178,100)	94.8	39.5	43.1	6.5
$50,000 or more (8,777,800)	95.3	35.1	47.6	7.0
Black				
Less than $7,500 (3,094,400)	108.3	44.3	50.8	3.5[b]
$7,500-$9,999 (720,300)	153.2	45.7	88.1	10.9[b]
$10,000-$14,999 (1,464,400)	111.0	41.5	61.3	5.0[b]
$15,000-$24,999 (1,733,500)	108.3	37.4	61.9	6.8[b]
$25,000-$29,999 (565,500)	138.5	28.0[b]	86.3	14.1[b]
$30,000-$49,999 (1,088,000)	127.9	37.5	69.3	7.3[b]
$50,000 or more (373,500)	106.7	27.1[b]	79.6	0[b]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.

[a] Includes data, not shown separately, on larcenies for which the value of loss was not ascertained.

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 27. Motor vehicle theft, 1987

Victimization rates, by race of head of household, annual family income, and type of theft

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Race and income	All vehicle thefts	Completed thefts	Attempted thefts
White			
Less than $7,500 (10,219,800)	12.7	8.8	3.9
$7,500-$9,999 (4,005,600)	13.8	7.2	6.5
$10,000-$14,999 (9,641,800)	11.6	7.3	4.3
$15,000-$24,999 (15,515,800)	16.2	11.8	4.4
$25,000-$29,999 (6,610,400)	15.7	9.4	6.2
$30,000-$49,999 (16,178,100)	16.6	9.7	6.9
$50,000 or more (8,777,800)	19.7	14.8	4.9
Black			
Less than $7,500 (3,094,400)	10.2	8.6	1.6[a]
$7,500-$9,999 (720,300)	28.0	24.3	3.7[a]
$10,000-$14,999 (1,464,400)	17.4	13.2	4.2[a]
$15,000-$24,999 (1,733,500)	19.3	11.1	8.2[a]
$25,000-$29,999 (565,500)	21.2[a]	18.4[a]	2.8[a]
$30,000-$49,999 (1,088,000)	37.6	16.4	21.2
$50,000 or more (373,500)	63.5	31.7[a]	31.8[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on families whose income level was not ascertained.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 28. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of persons in household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One (22,036,210)	Two-three (47,279,750)	Four-five (19,352,580)	Six or more (3,081,030)
Household crimes	**120.7**	**167.1**	**218.5**	**303.7**
Completed	97.8	140.4	187.9	270.7
Attempted	22.9	26.7	30.6	32.9
Burglary	54.8	60.6	68.5	82.6
Completed	40.0	46.1	52.3	65.9
Forcible entry	20.3	21.9	20.1	29.0
Unlawful entry without force	19.6	24.2	32.2	36.9
Attempted forcible entry	14.8	13.8	16.2	16.8
Household larceny	54.9	89.9	132.4	196.0
Completed	50.9	83.3	123.6	183.4
Less than $50	24.1	36.9	50.6	66.5
$50 or more	23.5	41.4	66.4	105.1
Amount not available	3.3	5.1	6.7	11.8
Attempted	4.0	6.6	8.7	12.5
Motor vehicle theft	11.0	17.3	17.7	25.0
Completed	6.9	11.0	11.9	21.4
Attempted	4.1	6.3	5.7	3.6[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on households where the number of persons could not be ascertained.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 29. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of crime, form of tenure, and race of head of household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	Owned or being bought: All races[a] (58,715,510)	Owned or being bought: White (53,266,170)	Owned or being bought: Black (4,498,240)	Rented: All races[a] (33,048,430)	Rented: White (26,277,640)	Rented: Black (5,731,300)
Household crimes	**140.8**	**135.9**	**196.1**	**225.8**	**219.9**	**260.1**
Completed	121.1	117.5	164.0	186.2	182.5	209.9
Attempted	19.7	18.4	32.2	39.6	37.4	50.2
Burglary	47.8	46.2	66.5	85.3	78.8	116.3
Completed	38.0	37.2	48.7	61.8	57.9	79.8
Forcible entry	17.7	16.7	28.1	28.0	23.4	48.1
Unlawful entry without force	20.4	20.4	20.7	33.8	34.4	31.7
Attempted forcible entry	9.7	9.1	17.8	23.5	20.9	36.5
Household larceny	80.3	77.9	106.7	118.4	118.8	123.6
Completed	74.7	72.4	101.7	109.9	109.9	116.8
Less than $50	33.9	33.6	39.0	44.5	45.9	41.0
$50 or more	36.2	34.4	54.0	59.2	58.3	67.5
Amount not available	4.7	4.4	8.8	6.1	5.7	8.3
Attempted	5.5	5.6	5.0	8.5	8.9	6.8
Motor vehicle theft	12.7	11.7	22.9	22.1	22.4	20.3
Completed	8.4	7.9	13.5	14.5	14.8	13.3
Attempted	4.4	3.8	9.3	7.7	7.6	6.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 31. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of crime and type of locality of residence

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All areas (91,763,950)	Total: Central cities (29,258,750)	Total: Outside central cities (37,609,390)
Household crimes	**171.4**	**223.7**	**154.8**
Completed	144.5	185.7	131.1
Attempted	26.8	38.0	23.7
Burglary	61.3	76.5	54.3
Completed	46.6	56.6	41.3
Forcible entry	21.4	29.8	18.4
Unlawful entry without force	25.2	26.8	22.9
Attempted forcible entry	14.7	19.8	13.0
Household larceny	94.0	124.5	83.4
Completed	87.4	114.9	78.3
Less than $50	37.7	46.2	34.4
$50 or more	44.5	61.4	39.8
Amount not available	5.2	7.3	4.0
Attempted	6.6	9.6	5.2
Motor vehicle theft	16.1	22.7	17.1
Completed	10.6	14.2	11.6
Attempted	5.6	8.6	5.5

NOTE: The population range categories shown under the heading "Metropolitan areas" are based on the size of the central city and do not reflect the population of the entire metropolitan

Table 30. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of crime and number of units in structure occupied by household

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	One[a] (64,894,000)	Two (6,093,400)	Three (1,622,000)	Four (2,887,000)	Five-nine (5,072,000)	Ten or more (10,109,800)	Other than housing unit (881,700)
Household crimes	**159.9**	**220.2**	**197.0**	**247.9**	**220.2**	**156.8**	**258.1**
Completed	136.9	179.5	171.1	194.3	181.2	127.7	226.0
Attempted	23.0	40.7	25.9	53.7	39.0	29.1	32.1
Burglary	56.0	71.5	59.2	91.8	89.1	61.4	116.2
Completed	43.6	48.8	45.9	62.9	65.8	44.9	100.9
Forcible entry	20.1	22.3	22.9	27.8	30.6	21.7	15.8[b]
Unlawful entry without force	23.5	26.5	23.0	35.1	35.2	23.2	85.1
Attempted forcible entry	12.4	22.7	13.2	28.9	23.2	16.6	15.3[b]
Household larceny	91.1	122.8	119.6	126.9	106.9	73.1	118.8
Completed	84.7	115.5	112.9	115.7	98.2	67.5	116.6
Less than $50	37.2	53.3	33.9	52.2	35.8	26.9	57.7
$50 or more	42.3	55.1	67.5	57.4	57.5	37.2	56.4
Amount not available	5.2	7.1	11.4	6.2	4.9	3.4	2.5[b]
Attempted	6.4	7.3	6.7[b]	11.2	8.7	5.7	2.3[b]
Motor vehicle theft	12.9	25.9	18.3	29.3	24.1	22.2	23.0
Completed	8.6	15.1	12.3	15.7	17.1	15.4	8.6[b]
Attempted	4.3	10.8	5.9[b]	13.6	7.1	6.8	14.4[b]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group; excludes data on households where the number of units in structure could not be ascertained.

[a] Includes data on mobile homes, not shown separately.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Metropolitan areas								
50,000-249,999		250,000-499,999		500,000-999,999		1,000,000 or more		
Central cities (9,057,530)	Outside central cities (12,505,110)	Central cities (5,779,200)	Outside central cities (9,508,200)	Central cities (6,136,070)	Outside central cities (8,052,520)	Central cities (8,285,950)	Outside central cities (7,543,550)	Nonmetropolitan areas (24,895,810)
220.3	**139.9**	**228.9**	**155.1**	**247.6**	**165.5**	**206.0**	**167.7**	**134.9**
186.3	119.7	191.9	132.2	205.2	137.8	166.2	141.8	116.4
34.0	20.3	37.1	22.9	42.4	27.8	39.8	26.0	18.5
70.4	54.4	76.9	51.8	86.5	51.9	75.5	59.9	53.9
54.1	42.5	57.2	39.9	64.0	36.6	53.5	46.2	42.8
23.9	17.4	30.6	19.7	34.5	13.5	32.3	23.8	15.9
30.3	25.1	26.6	20.1	29.4	23.1	21.2	22.4	26.9
16.2	11.9	19.6	11.9	22.5	15.3	22.0	13.7	11.1
138.8	74.9	125.5	87.4	131.7	90.4	102.7	85.0	74.1
125.4	70.6	115.8	81.0	122.7	85.8	96.9	79.6	68.8
57.8	31.4	50.4	36.6	48.8	39.0	28.6	31.5	32.7
60.9	35.6	58.1	39.3	66.3	43.4	60.6	43.7	31.6
6.8	3.6	7.3	5.1	7.6	3.3	7.7	4.3	4.5
13.4	4.4	9.7	6.4	9.1	4.7	5.8	5.4	5.3
11.1	10.6	26.6	15.9	29.4	23.2	27.9	22.9	6.9
6.8	6.6	18.8	11.3	18.6	15.4	15.9	16.1	4.8
4.4	4.0	7.8	4.6	10.8	7.8	12.0	6.8	2.1

areas. Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

Table 32. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of locality of residence, race of head of household, and type of crime

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Area and race	Household crimes	Completed household crimes	Attempted household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All areas						
White (79,543,810)	163.6	139.0	24.7	57.0	91.4	15.2
Black (10,229,530)	232.0	189.7	42.3	94.4	116.2	21.4
Metropolitan areas						
Central cities						
White (22,262,750)	216.8	181.8	35.1	68.8	125.6	22.4
Black (6,147,260)	254.3	205.6	48.6	105.5	125.8	22.9
Outside central cities						
White (34,450,380)	151.0	128.6	22.4	52.9	82.1	16.0
Black (2,356,930)	210.6	171.6	39.0	73.0	106.8	30.7
Nonmetropolitan areas						
White (22,830,670)	130.8	112.8	18.0	51.7	72.2	7.0
Black (1,725,340)	181.8	157.6	24.2	84.0	94.4	3.5[a]

NOTE: Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 33. Household crimes, 1987

Victimization rates, by type of crime and region

(Rate per 1,000 households)

Type of crime	All regions (91,763,950)	Northeast (19,176,130)	Midwest (22,869,500)	South (31,293,030)	West (18,425,290)
Household crimes	**171.4**	**115.9**	**166.0**	**179.1**	**222.8**
Completed	144.5	95.0	137.5	153.2	190.1
Attempted	26.8	20.9	28.5	25.9	32.6
Burglary	61.3	40.7	59.1	70.6	69.6
Completed	46.6	29.3	44.6	54.1	54.4
Forcible entry	21.4	15.2	18.1	27.1	22.2
Unlawful entry without force	25.2	14.0	26.5	27.0	32.2
Attempted forcible entry	14.7	11.5	14.5	16.4	15.2
Household larceny	94.0	60.2	91.8	94.1	131.6
Completed	87.4	56.3	84.8	88.9	120.4
Less than $50	37.7	21.0	43.0	35.3	52.5
$50 or more	44.5	30.2	36.3	48.7	62.3
Amount not available	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.9	5.5
Attempted	6.6	3.9	7.1	5.2	11.2
Motor vehicle theft	16.1	15.0	15.0	14.4	21.6
Completed	10.6	9.5	8.2	10.1	15.4
Attempted	5.6	5.5	6.8	4.3	6.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Numbers in parentheses refer to households in the group.

Table 34. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Number of victimizations and victimization rates for persons age 12 and over, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

(Rate per 1,000 population age 12 and over)

Type of crime	Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes of violence	**3,221,280**	**16.3**	**2,439,290**	**12.3**
Completed	1,118,610	5.7	967,350	4.9
Attempted	2,102,670	10.6	1,471,950	7.4
Rape	76,660	.4	64,230	.3
Completed	32,670	.2	32,130	.2
Attempted	43,990	.2	32,100	.2
Robbery	823,240	4.2	207,220	1.0
Completed	521,630	2.6	156,510	.8
With injury	207,980	1.1	67,670	.3
From serious assault	101,220	.5	28,830	.1
From minor assault	106,760	.5	38,840	.2
Without injury	313,650	1.6	88,840	.4
Attempted	301,600	1.5	50,710	.3
With injury	72,370	.4	24,730	.1
From serious assault	37,010	.2	7,720	(Z)[a]
From minor assault	35,360	.2	17,010	.1
Without injury	229,240	1.2	25,980	.1
Assault	2,321,380	11.7	2,167,840	11.0
Aggravated	935,780	4.7	607,380	3.1
Completed with injury	226,330	1.1	254,470	1.3
Attempted with weapon	709,450	3.6	352,910	1.8
Simple	1,385,600	7.0	1,560,460	7.9
Completed with injury	337,970	1.7	524,230	2.7
Attempted without weapon	1,047,630	5.3	1,036,230	5.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.
Z: Less than .05 per 1,000.

Table 35. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and age of victims and type of crime

Sex and age	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape
Both sexes	**56.9**	**53.6**	**58.8**	**54.4**
12-15	46.7	42.5	49.9	70.8[a]
16-19	55.9	54.9	56.4	53.3
20-24	59.1	53.3	62.1	65.0
25-34	58.0	50.9	62.5	46.4
35-49	58.2	58.4	58.1	51.9[a]
50-64	62.3	73.7	54.8	0[a]
65 and over	68.5	72.0	65.6	0[a]
Male	**65.2**	**62.7**	**66.4**	**55.4**[a]
12-15	53.9	46.5	60.7	63.3[a]
16-19	64.0	66.8	62.7	0[a]
20-24	70.9	70.2	71.3	100.0[a]
25-34	67.1	61.2	70.1	0[a]
35-49	65.2	68.4	64.1	0[a]
50-64	68.3	73.7	64.4	0[a]
65 and over	60.0	61.6	58.6	0[a]
Female	**44.1**	**41.7**	**45.7**	**54.3**
12-15	34.4	33.7	34.8	74.7[a]
16-19	39.2	35.1	42.0	53.3
20-24	41.5	34.0	46.2	62.8
25-34	45.0	40.0	49.3	48.3
35-49	47.8	47.8	47.9	51.9[a]
50-64	52.6	73.6	40.8	0[a]
65 and over	74.6	79.4	70.6	0[a]

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 36. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and race of victims and type of crime

Sex and race	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes										
White	57.0	53.3	59.1	46.8	79.2	75.3	81.5	52.9	61.0	49.1
Black	56.8	56.9	56.8	70.3	81.6	76.3	84.2	44.7	57.9	33.4
Male										
White	66.1	64.0	67.2	55.4[a]	85.1	82.3	86.6	62.5	67.2	59.8
Black	59.9	59.5	60.2	0[a]	77.9	71.9	80.9	51.9	62.6	39.4
Female										
White	42.3	37.9	45.0	45.7	69.4	65.5	72.2	36.6	46.2	33.3
Black	52.8	54.4	51.3	70.3	87.1	83.3	88.7	34.2	47.1	27.3

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Robbery			Assault		
Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
79.9	**75.2**	**82.5**	**51.7**	**60.6**	**47.0**
77.6	85.2	74.6	41.2	46.5	39.2
67.7	46.0	77.2	54.1	63.8	48.0
79.3	77.3	80.6	55.0	63.4	51.1
80.3	75.2	82.6	51.7	59.7	47.5
82.4	79.0	84.7	52.9	60.6	48.2
91.8	78.4	100.0	50.2	67.1	38.7
88.5	86.9	91.0	59.5	70.0	53.6
83.1	**79.1**	**85.2**	**61.2**	**66.3**	**57.9**
77.5	89.3	72.3	49.4	49.2	49.5
80.8	66.5	86.4	61.5	70.9	54.7
86.6	83.6	89.1	67.7	69.0	66.8
82.7	75.8	85.5	62.4	66.6	59.9
85.1	89.4	81.2	61.4	66.3	58.0
87.4	62.2[a]	100.0	59.8	72.0	50.6
72.1[a]	69.1[a]	75.2[a]	56.5	66.3[a]	51.7
74.9	**69.4**	**78.2**	**36.0**	**47.2**	**31.9**
77.9	70.0[a]	80.2[a]	27.7	39.3	24.9
41.2	12.8[a]	56.5[a]	37.2	41.7	35.1
66.0	62.1[a]	68.0	35.7	47.7	32.4
76.4	74.4	77.5	35.2	45.5	31.1
79.3	62.7[a]	87.8	39.1	48.3	35.0
100.0	100.0[a]	100.0[a]	35.9	58.7	22.3[a]
94.8	92.2	100.0[a]	62.5	73.0[a]	55.7

Table 37. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by sex and marital status of victims and type of crime

Sex and marital status	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Both sexes										
Never married	58.0	55.5	59.5	54.6	80.2	74.5	83.2	53.0	61.1	49.0
Married	63.5	63.8	63.4	67.9[a]	83.4	84.4	82.9	59.0	67.9	53.7
Widowed	68.9	68.9	68.8	49.1[a]	86.1	77.3	93.8	57.4	63.1	53.4
Divorced or separated	39.1	33.0	44.1	45.2[a]	70.4	60.6	77.6	33.4	44.3	28.0
Male										
Never married	65.7	62.4	67.5	55.4[a]	84.1	79.2	86.9	61.6	66.2	58.9
Married	66.3	68.7	65.4	0[a]	85.9	84.9	86.5	62.4	70.0	57.5
Widowed	79.0	62.3[a]	100.0[a]	0[a]	86.8[a]	100.0[a]	85.0[a]	71.2[a]	47.8[a]	100.0[a]
Divorced or separated	56.1	51.2	59.7	0[a]	71.9	61.8[a]	78.6	52.1	56.4	48.4
Female										
Never married	43.3	44.3	42.5	54.5	72.7	63.8	76.8	34.9	44.3	31.9
Married	57.3	53.7	58.9	67.9[a]	78.9	83.4	76.2	50.9	62.0	45.4
Widowed	66.2	70.8	61.9	49.1[a]	85.9	75.8	100.0	54.4	68.0[a]	45.9
Divorced or separated	30.3	24.4	35.4	45.2[a]	69.0	59.7	76.7	24.2	33.5	20.9

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[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 38. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations involving strangers, by race and annual family income of victims and type of crime

Race and annual family income	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
All races[a]										
Less than $7,500	48.3	46.4	49.8	45.0	70.9	66.4	73.2	41.9	44.8	40.3
$7,500-$9,999	56.4	48.2	62.6	100.0[b]	74.3	69.5	78.6	51.7	58.9	47.7
$10,000-$14,999	56.1	50.4	59.4	100.0[b]	82.6	71.1	87.6	50.2	64.1	42.9
$15,000-$24,999	56.0	55.6	56.1	59.8[b]	87.2	86.2	87.9	50.3	55.9	47.4
$25,000-$29,999	63.6	59.7	65.9	38.4[b]	90.4	77.6	95.9	59.4	73.7	51.0
$30,000-$49,999	59.5	57.8	60.3	48.7[b]	80.5	77.4	82.3	55.2	71.9	48.3
$50,000 or more	65.1	58.9	67.7	61.6[b]	76.9	84.8[b]	74.6	63.3	73.1	58.9
White										
Less than $7,500	46.8	43.9	48.9	19.0[b]	69.9	65.7	73.0	42.8	43.6	42.4
$7,500-$9,999	60.8	55.4	64.3	100.0[b]	79.6	84.0	76.0	55.7	68.1	50.3
$10,000-$14,999	56.0	48.4	60.0	100.0[b]	75.1	51.4[b]	82.3	52.5	63.7	47.0
$15,000-$24,999	56.9	56.8	57.0	57.6[b]	91.9	88.6	94.2	51.4	55.9	49.2
$25,000-$29,999	63.2	58.0	66.6	65.3[b]	88.8	72.4[b]	95.3	58.7	72.5	50.4
$30,000-$49,999	58.4	56.6	59.4	36.2[b]	78.2	76.6	79.3	54.6	69.2	49.2
$50,000 or more	64.9	60.6	66.7	61.6[b]	77.9	100.0[b]	73.6	63.0	71.9	58.7
Black										
Less than $7,500	52.1	51.0	52.9	76.2	70.3	65.7	71.7	39.9	47.8	33.6
$7,500-$9,999	38.1	28.5[b]	49.6[b]	0[b]	41.5[b]	0[b]	100.0[b]	37.3	46.1[a]	26.4[b]
$10,000-$14,999	57.3	59.6	55.4	100.0[b]	96.2	91.0	100.0	41.2	63.8	21.9[b]
$15,000-$24,999	50.2	49.9	50.3	68.8[b]	64.0[b]	75.6[b]	55.1[b]	43.4	47.9	38.0[b]
$25,000-$29,999	73.1	84.4[b]	68.7	0[b]	100.0[b]	100.0[b]	100.0[b]	76.2	83.2[b]	71.5[b]
$30,000-$49,999	65.8	67.7	64.1	100.0[b]	100.0[b]	100.0[b]	100.0[b]	54.4	86.1	22.3[b]
$50,000 or more	74.0	58.2[b]	81.6[b]	0[b]	100.0[b]	100.0[b]	100.0[b]	68.0[b]	0[b]	68.0[b]

NOTE: Excludes data on persons whose family income level was not ascertained.

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 39. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived sex of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offender		
		Male	Female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,175,130)	**100.0**	**85.6**	**13.7**	**.7**
Completed (1,459,690)	100.0	85.2	14.0	.8[a]
Attempted (2,715,450)	100.0	85.8	13.5	.7
Rape (131,090)	100.0	98.3	0[a]	1.7[a]
Robbery (567,460)	100.0	92.7	6.8	.5[a]
Completed (355,580)	100.0	90.2	9.0	.8[a]
With injury (143,840)	100.0	91.2	6.9[a]	1.9[a]
Without injury (211,740)	100.0	89.5	10.5	0[a]
Attempted (211,880)	100.0	97.0	3.0[a]	0[a]
With injury (62,330)	100.0	96.4	3.6[a]	0[a]
Without injury (149,550)	100.0	97.2	2.8[a]	0[a]
Assault (3,476,580)	100.0	84.0	15.3	.7
Aggravated (1,090,700)	100.0	86.6	12.7	.7[a]
Simple (2,385,880)	100.0	82.8	16.5	.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or or fewer sample cases.

Table 40. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offender							
			12-20						
		Under 12	Total	12-14	15-17	18-20	21-29	30 and over	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,175,130)	**100.0**	**.7**	**27.9**	**5.1**	**10.9**	**12.0**	**35.3**	**32.6**	**3.5**
Completed (1,459,690)	100.0	1.1[a]	30.9	5.6	11.0	14.2	34.5	29.6	3.9
Attempted (2,715,450)	100.0	.5[a]	26.4	4.7	10.8	10.8	35.7	34.2	3.3
Rape (131,090)	100.0	0[a]	20.0	1.4[a]	10.3[a]	8.3[a]	25.3	50.0	4.7[a]
Robbery (567,460)	100.0	.4[a]	25.2	2.8	8.1	14.3	42.3	24.4	7.7
Completed (355,580)	100.0	.6[a]	21.8	3.1[a]	5.9	12.8	45.1	24.3	8.2
With injury (143,840)	100.0	1.4[a]	22.7	1.3[a]	5.3[a]	16.0	50.0	15.8	10.1[a]
Without injury (211,740)	100.0	0[a]	21.2	4.4[a]	6.3[a]	10.5	41.8	30.2	6.8[a]
Attempted (211,880)	100.0	0[a]	30.9	2.3[a]	11.7	16.9	37.6	24.6	6.8[a]
With injury (62,330)	100.0	0[a]	21.6[a]	2.2[a]	9.2[a]	10.2[a]	49.8	28.5	0[a]
Without injury (149,550)	100.0	0[a]	34.8	2.4[a]	12.8	19.7	32.5	23.0	9.7[a]
Assault (3,476,580)	100.0	.7	28.7	5.6	11.4	11.8	34.5	33.2	2.8
Aggravated (1,090,700)	100.0	1.0[a]	28.3	4.0	11.5	12.8	31.4	36.4	2.8
Simple (2,385,880)	100.0	.6[a]	28.9	6.3	11.3	11.3	35.9	31.8	2.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 41. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offender

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (4,175,130)	**100.0**	**67.6**	**25.4**	**5.6**	**1.4**
Completed (1,459,690)	100.0	66.0	27.1	5.6	1.2
Attempted (2,715,450)	100.0	68.4	24.4	5.6	1.5
Rape (131,090)	100.0	56.4	32.0	11.6[a]	0[a]
Robbery (567,460)	100.0	39.6	51.0	7.1	2.3[a]
Completed (355,580)	100.0	37.8	53.5	6.8	1.9[a]
With injury (143,840)	100.0	43.5	49.0	5.6[a]	1.9[a]
Without injury (211,740)	100.0	33.9	56.5	7.7	1.9[a]
Attempted (211,880)	100.0	42.6	46.9	7.6	3.0[a]
With injury (62,330)	100.0	53.3	43.6	3.1[a]	0[a]
Without injury (149,550)	100.0	38.1	48.2	9.5[a]	4.2[a]
Assault (3,476,580)	100.0	72.5	20.9	5.2	1.4
Aggravated (1,090,700)	100.0	65.9	26.3	6.4	1.3[a]
Simple (2,385,880)	100.0	75.6	18.5	4.6	1.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 42. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offender

Type of crime and age of victim	Total	Perceived age of offender							
		Under 12	12-20				21-29	30 and over	Not known and not available
			Total	12-14	15-17	18-20			
Crimes of violence[a]									
12-19 (1,209,620)	100.0	1.9	65.2	15.9	28.2	21.1	20.0	11.5	1.4
20-34 (1,991,020)	100.0	.2[b]	12.8	.3[b]	3.2	9.3	47.5	35.9	3.7
35-49 (674,890)	100.0	0[b]	13.6	1.1[b]	6.6	6.0	28.0	53.9	4.5
50-64 (200,150)	100.0	0[b]	9.4	1.8[b]	.8[b]	6.8[b]	35.0	47.4	8.2
65 and over (99,470)	100.0	2.0[b]	12.3[b]	2.0[b]	3.1[b]	7.2[b]	27.6	49.0	9.1[b]
Robbery									
12-19 (126,860)	100.0	1.6[b]	60.6	10.3[b]	22.3	28.0	24.7	10.0[b]	3.0[b]
20-34 (277,230)	100.0	0[b]	14.5	0[b]	4.9[b]	9.6	50.3	30.0	5.2[b]
35-49 (93,880)	100.0	0[b]	13.9[b]	1.5[b]	4.1[b]	8.3[b]	49.4	28.5	8.2[b]
50-64 (40,610)	100.0	0[b]	23.4[b]	4.0[b]	0[b]	19.4[b]	29.9[b]	16.4[b]	30.3[b]
65 and over (28,880)	100.0	0[b]	11.2[b]	0[b]	0[b]	11.2[b]	37.8[b]	32.8[b]	18.1[b]
Assault									
12-19 (1,039,470)	100.0	2.0	66.4	17.1	28.8	20.6	19.4	11.0	1.1[b]
20-34 (1,635,290)	100.0	.2[b]	12.8	.4[b]	3.0	9.4	47.9	35.7	3.4
35-49 (573,470)	100.0	0[b]	13.8	1.0[b]	7.1	5.6	24.5	57.8	3.9
50-64 (159,540)	100.0	0[b]	5.8[b]	1.2[b]	1.0[b]	3.6[b]	36.3	55.3	2.6[b]
65 and over (68,810)	100.0	2.9[b]	13.1[b]	2.9[b]	4.5[b]	5.7[b]	24.0	54.5	5.6[b]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 43. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, based on race of victims, by type of crime and perceived race of offender

Type of crime and race of victim	Total	Perceived race of offender			
		White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence					
White (3,454,930)	**100.0**	**78.5**	**15.2**	**5.0**	**1.4**
Black (638,430)	**100.0**	**11.7**	**82.0**	**4.5**	**1.8[a]**
Completed					
White (1,180,040)	100.0	78.9	14.9	5.0	1.2[a]
Black (239,220)	100.0	7.2	89.9	1.1[a]	1.8[a]
Attempted					
White (2,274,880)	100.0	78.2	15.3	5.0	1.5
Black (399,210)	100.0	14.3	77.3	6.6	1.8[a]
Rape					
White (81,350)	100.0	78.4	14.4[a]	7.2[a]	0[a]
Black (40,260)	100.0	11.1[a]	70.4	18.5[a]	0[a]
Robbery					
White (396,770)	100.0	53.4	37.9	6.9	1.8[a]
Black (157,400)	100.0	8.1[a]	86.0	3.0[a]	3.0[a]
Completed					
White (241,260)	100.0	52.1	40.3	5.6[a]	2.0[a]
Black (102,330)	100.0	8.4[a]	87.2	2.5[a]	1.9[a]
With injury					
White (102,540)	100.0	57.4	36.2	3.7[a]	2.7[a]
Black (37,020)	100.0	9.8[a]	90.2	0[a]	0[a]
Without injury					
White (138,720)	100.0	48.2	43.2	7.1[a]	1.5[a]
Black (65,310)	100.0	7.6[a]	85.5	4.0[a]	2.9[a]
Attempted					
White (155,510)	100.0	55.3	34.2	9.0[a]	1.4[a]
Black (55,070)	100.0	7.5[a]	83.7	3.9[a]	5.0[a]
With injury					
White (38,800)	100.0	75.1	20.0[a]	4.9[a]	0[a]
Black (23,530)	100.0	17.5[a]	82.5	0[a]	0[a]
Without injury					
White (116,710)	100.0	48.8	39.0	10.3[a]	1.9[a]
Black (31,540)	100.0	0[a]	84.5	6.7[a]	8.7[a]
Assault					
White (2,976,810)	100.0	81.8	12.2	4.7	1.4
Black (440,780)	100.0	13.0	81.7	3.8	1.5[a]
Aggravated					
White (877,390)	100.0	78.4	14.3	6.2	1.1[a]
Black (188,260)	100.0	9.4	83.7	4.3[a]	2.6[a]
Simple					
White (2,099,420)	100.0	83.2	11.3	4.0	1.5
Black (252,520)	100.0	15.7	80.1	3.4[a]	0.8[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 44. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, based on perceived race of offender, by type of crime and race of victims

Type of crime and race of victim	Total	Perceived race of offender: White	Black	Other	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence	**(4,093,360)**	**(2,785,140)**	**(1,047,830)**	**(201,500)**	**(58,890)**
White	**84.4**	**97.3**	**50.0**	**85.7**	**80.6**
Black	**15.6**	**2.7**	**50.0**	**14.3**	**19.4[a]**
Completed	(1,419,260)	(948,650)	(390,440)	(61,940)	(18,230)
White	83.1	98.2	44.9	95.8	77.0[a]
Black	16.9	1.8	55.1	4.2[a]	23.0[a]
Attempted	(2,674,090)	(1,836,490)	(657,390)	(139,570)	(40,650)
White	85.1	96.9	53.1	81.2	82.2
Black	14.9	3.1	46.9	18.8	17.8[a]
Rape	(121,610)	(68,230)	(40,020)	(13,360)	(0)
White	66.9	93.5	29.2[a]	44.1[a]	0[a]
Black	33.1	6.5[a]	70.8	55.9[a]	0[a]
Robbery	(554,170)	(224,550)	(285,700)	(32,250)	(11,660)
White	71.6	94.3	52.6	85.3	60.1[a]
Black	28.4	5.7[a]	47.4	14.7[a]	39.9[a]
Completed	(343,590)	(134,370)	(186,370)	(16,160)	(6,690)
White	70.2	93.6	52.1	83.8[a]	71.6[a]
Black	29.8	6.4[a]	47.9	16.2[a]	28.4[a]
With injury	(139,560)	(62,510)	(70,550)	(3,770)	(2,730)
White	73.5	94.2	52.7	100.0[a]	100.0[a]
Black	26.5	5.8[a]	47.3	0[a]	0[a]
Without injury	(204,030)	(71,870)	(115,810)	(12,390)	(3,950)
White	68.0	93.1	51.8	78.9[a]	51.9[a]
Black	32.0	6.9[a]	48.2	21.1[a]	48.1[a]
Attempted	(210,580)	(90,180)	(99,340)	(16,090)	(4,970)
White	73.8	95.4	53.6	86.8[a]	44.7[a]
Black	26.2	4.6[a]	46.4	13.2[a]	55.3[a]
With injury	(62,330)	(33,240)	(27,180)	(1,900)	(0)
White	62.2	87.6	28.6[a]	100.0[a]	0[a]
Black	37.8	12.4[a]	71.4	0[a]	0[a]
Without injury	(148,250)	(56,940)	(72,140)	(14,180)	(4,970)
White	78.7	100.0	63.0	85.0[a]	44.7[a]
Black	21.3	0[a]	37.0	15.0[a]	55.3[a]
Assault	(3,417,590)	(2,492,360)	(722,110)	(155,890)	(47,220)
White	87.1	97.7	50.2	89.3	85.6
Black	12.9	2.3	49.8	10.7	14.4[a]
Aggravated	(1,065,650)	(705,680)	(282,950)	(62,610)	(14,410)
White	82.3	97.5	44.3	87.1	66.5[a]
Black	17.7	2.5	55.7	12.9[a]	33.5[a]
Simple	(2,351,940)	(1,786,680)	(439,150)	(93,280)	(32,810)
White	89.3	97.8	53.9	90.9	94.1
Black	10.7	2.2	46.1	9.1[a]	5.9[a]

NOTE: Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 45. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of single-offender victimizations, by type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	Total	Total	Spouse
Crimes of violence (2,060,050)	**100.0**	**20.3**	**6.8**
Completed (812,450)	100.0	27.0	12.5
Attempted (1,247,600)	100.0	15.9	3.1
Rape (55,670)	100.0	30.5	13.0[b]
Robbery (158,750)	100.0	25.2	7.3[b]
Completed (121,800)	100.0	26.5	9.6[b]
Attempted (36,960)	100.0	21.3[b]	0[b]
Assault (1,845,620)	100.0	19.5	6.6
Aggravated (486,880)	100.0	18.3	5.0
Simple (1,358,750)	100.0	20.0	7.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on offenders well known to the victim whose

Table 46. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived sex of offenders

Type of crime	Total	Perceived sex of offenders All male	All female	Male and female	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,378,240)	**100.0**	**76.1**	**5.4**	**17.0**	**1.4**
Completed (597,460)	100.0	77.9	4.5	16.4	1.2[a]
Attempted (780,790)	100.0	74.8	6.1	17.4	1.6[a]
Rape (9,810)	100.0[a]	100.0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Robbery (441,780)	100.0	84.0	3.6[a]	11.5	.9[a]
Completed (303,490)	100.0	83.4	3.2[a]	12.1	1.3[a]
With injury (125,640)	100.0	85.9	0[a]	12.7[a]	1.4[a]
Without injury (177,840)	100.0	81.6	5.4[a]	11.7	1.3[a]
Attempted (138,290)	100.0	85.5	4.4[a]	10.1[a]	0[a]
With injury (34,760)	100.0	83.1	5.1[a]	11.7[a]	0[a]
Without injury (103,530)	100.0	86.3	4.1[a]	9.5[a]	0[a]
Assault (926,660)	100.0	72.1	6.4	19.8	1.7[a]
Aggravated (396,730)	100.0	71.8	.9[a]	25.1	2.2[a]
Simple (529,930)	100.0	72.3	10.5	15.8	1.3[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Related Ex-spouse	Parent	Own child	Brother or sister	Other relative	Well-known not related[a]	Casual acquaintance
4.2	**1.3**	**1.5**	**2.9**	**3.6**	**78.3**	**1.4**
4.1	1.7[b]	1.8[b]	3.3	3.6	71.8	1.2[b]
4.3	1.1[b]	1.3	2.6	3.6	82.6	1.5
6.6[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	10.9[b]	69.5	0[b]
7.4[b]	1.1[b]	2.3[b]	4.5[b]	2.7[b]	73.5	1.2[b]
6.1[b]	1.5[b]	1.4[b]	4.4[b]	3.5[b]	71.9	1.6[b]
11.4[b]	0[b]	5.0[b]	4.9[b]	0[b]	78.7	0[b]
3.9	1.4	1.5	2.8	3.4	79.0	1.4
3.9	2.5[b]	.7[b]	1.3[b]	4.9	80.6	1.1[b]
3.9	1.0[b]	1.7	3.4	2.9	78.5	1.5

relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 47. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived age of offenders

Type of crime	Total	Perceived age of offenders: All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,378,240)	**100.0**	**.9[a]**	**34.0**	**17.7**	**5.3**	**33.0**	**8.9**
Completed (597,460)	100.0	.3[a]	30.1	20.9	5.8	33.0	9.6
Attempted (780,790)	100.0	1.3[a]	37.0	15.3	4.9	33.0	8.3
Rape (9,810)	100.0[a]	0[a]	62.3[a]	0[a]	0[a]	37.7[a]	0[a]
Robbery (441,780)	100.0	0[a]	25.5	22.6	8.3	28.5	14.7
Completed (303,490)	100.0	0[a]	22.3	27.2	10.2	27.5	12.1
With injury (125,640)	100.0	0[a]	18.2	18.9	19.9	34.5	8.5[a]
Without injury (177,840)	100.0	0[a]	25.2	33.1	3.3[a]	22.5	14.6
Attempted (138,290)	100.0	0[a]	32.4	12.4	4.0[a]	30.8	20.3
With injury (34,760)	100.0	0[a]	11.7[a]	26.5[a]	11.4[a]	16.4[a]	34.1[a]
Without injury (103,530)	100.0	0[a]	39.4	7.7[a]	1.5[a]	35.7	15.7
Assault (926,660)	100.0	1.3[a]	37.8	15.6	3.9	35.0	6.2
Aggravated (396,730)	100.0	.5[a]	32.9	11.4	5.2	41.2	8.8
Simple (529,930)	100.0	1.9[a]	41.4	18.8	2.9[a]	30.4	4.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 48. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime	Total	Perceived race of offenders: All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (1,378,240)	**100.0**	**46.2**	**33.9**	**6.7**	**10.8**	**2.4**
Completed (597,460)	100.0	40.8	42.3	5.2	10.3	1.4[a]
Attempted (780,790)	100.0	50.4	27.4	7.8	11.2	3.1
Rape (9,810)	100.0[a]	0[a]	100.0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Robbery (441,780)	100.0	27.9	53.2	5.4	11.6	1.9[a]
Completed (303,490)	100.0	28.1	59.3	1.7[a]	10.1	.7[a]
With injury (125,640)	100.0	45.3	41.7	0[a]	13.1	0[a]
Without injury (177,840)	100.0	16.0	71.8	3.0[a]	8.0[a]	1.2[a]
Attempted (138,290)	100.0	27.6	39.6	13.6	14.8	4.4[a]
With injury (34,760)	100.0	30.0[a]	40.1[a]	0[a]	12.5[a]	17.4[a]
Without injury (103,530)	100.0	26.8	39.5	18.1	15.6	0[a]
Assault (926,660)	100.0	55.4	24.0	7.4	10.6	2.6
Aggravated (396,730)	100.0	54.1	27.1	5.7	10.4	2.8[a]
Simple (529,930)	100.0	56.4	21.7	8.6	10.7	2.5[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 49. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, age of victims, and perceived age of offenders

Type of crime and age of victim	Total	Perceived age of offenders					
		All under 12	All 12-20	All 21-29	All 30 and over	Mixed ages	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence[a]							
12-19 (502,260)	100.0	1.6[b]	60.7	9.0	.8[b]	24.3	3.2
20-34 (599,190)	100.0	.3[b]	17.6	22.7	7.1	39.5	12.4
35-49 (166,560)	100.0	0[b]	22.6	16.5	13.5	33.6	13.8
50-64 (67,960)	100.0	0[b]	22.5[b]	37.5	2.8[b]	34.5	2.6[b]
65 and over (42,280)	100.0	4.2[b]	13.3[b]	23.7[b]	4.6[b]	37.8[b]	16.4[b]
Robbery							
12-19 (96,970)	100.0	0[b]	69.1	10.8[b]	0[b]	11.3[b]	6.5[b]
20-34 (229,620)	100.0	0[b]	8.2	24.3	10.2	37.8	19.5
35-49 (53,850)	100.0	0[b]	21.7[b]	11.1[b]	20.6[b]	24.5[b]	22.1[b]
50-64 (38,440)	100.0	0[b]	24.4[b]	45.6	0[b]	30.0[b]	0[b]
65 and over (22,890)	100.0	0[b]	24.6[b]	43.7[b]	8.4[b]	15.6[b]	7.7[b]
Assault							
12-19 (401,030)	100.0	2.0[b]	58.2	8.7	.9[b]	27.7	2.5[b]
20-34 (364,020)	100.0	.5[b]	23.3	22.1	5.3	40.2	8.1
35-49 (112,710)	100.0	0[b]	23.0	19.1	10.0[b]	37.9	9.9[b]
50-64 (29,520)	100.0	0[b]	20.0[b]	27.1[b]	6.5[b]	40.5[b]	5.9[b]
65 and over (19,390)	100.0	9.3[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	64.0[b]	26.8[b]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 50. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime, race of victims, and perceived race of offenders

Type of crime and race of victim	Total	Perceived race of offenders				
		All white	All black	All other	Mixed races	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence[a]						
White (1,094,190)	100.0	56.9	23.9	6.1	10.4	2.8
Black (241,830)	100.0	5.1[b]	82.6	.9[b]	11.4	0[b]
Robbery						
White (337,870)	100.0	35.7	43.7	6.5	11.6	2.4[b]
Black (101,890)	100.0	2.8[b]	85.6	0[b]	11.6[b]	0[b]
Assault						
White (746,510)	100.0	67.2	13.9	6.0	9.9	3.0
Black (139,940)	100.0	6.8[b]	80.5	1.6[b]	11.2[b]	0[b]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 51. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of multiple-offender victimizations, by type of crime and detailed victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	Total	Some or all related							Some or all well known, not related[a]	Some or all casual acquaintances
		Total	Spouses, ex-spouses	Parents	Children	Brothers, sisters	Other relatives			
Crimes of violence (361,440)	**100.0**	**12.1**	**6.1**	**1.3[b]**	**0[b]**	**1.6[b]**	**3.1[b]**		**46.4**	**41.5**
Completed (144,710)	100.0	15.7	11.2	3.2[b]	0[b]	1.3[b]	0[b]		34.7	49.6
Attempted (216,730)	100.0	9.6	2.7[b]	0[b]	0[b]	1.8[b]	5.1[b]		54.2	36.1
Rape (4,260)	100.0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]		0[b]	100.0[b]
Robbery (48,470)	100.0	21.5[b]	16.6[b]	4.8[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]		44.1	34.4
Completed (34,720)	100.0	30.0[b]	23.2[b]	6.7[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]		40.1[b]	30.0[b]
Attempted (13,750)	100.0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]		54.3[b]	45.7[b]
Assault (308,710)	100.0	10.7	4.5[b]	.7[b]	0[b]	1.9[b]	3.6[b]		47.4	41.9
Aggravated (114,620)	100.0	12.0[b]	7.0[b]	2.0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	3.0[b]		37.1	50.9
Simple (194,100)	100.0	10.0	3.0[b]	0[b]	0[b]	3.1[b]	4.0[b]		53.5	36.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on offenders well known to the victim whose relationship to the victim could not be ascertained.

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 52. Personal crimes, 1987

Number of incidents and victimizations and ratio of incidents to victimizations, by type of crime

Type of crime	Incidents	Victimizations	Ratio
Crimes of violence	**5,032,110**	**5,660,570**	**1:1.12**
Completed	1,868,430	2,085,950	1:1.12
Attempted	3,163,690	3,574,620	1:1.13
Rape	134,880	140,900	1:1.04
Completed	62,470	64,800	1:1.04
Attempted	72,410	76,090	1:1.05
Robbery	946,030	1,030,460	1:1.09
Completed	622,480	678,150	1:1.09
With injury	260,900	275,650	1:1.06
From serious assault	120,760	130,050	1:1.08
From minor assault	140,140	145,610	1:1.04
Without injury	361,580	402,490	1:1.11
Attempted	323,550	352,310	1:1.09
With injury	92,810	97,090	1:1.05
From serious assault	42,650	44,730	1:1.05
From minor assault	50,160	52,370	1:1.04
Without injury	230,740	255,220	1:1.11
Assault	3,951,210	4,489,220	1:1.14
Aggravated	1,283,490	1,543,150	1:1.20
Completed with injury	408,550	480,800	1:1.18
Attempted with weapon	874,940	1,062,350	1:1.21
Simple	2,667,720	2,946,070	1:1.10
Completed with injury	774,930	862,200	1:1.11
Attempted without weapon	1,892,790	2,083,860	1:1.10
Crimes of theft	**13,288,070**	**13,343,980**	**1:1.00**
Completed	12,463,260	12,509,770	1:1.00
Attempted	824,810	834,210	1:1.01
Personal larceny with contact	479,490	508,690	1:1.06
Purse snatching	180,010	184,940	1:1.03
Completed	119,030	121,910	1:1.02
Attempted	60,980	63,030	1:1.03
Pocket picking	299,480	323,760	1:1.08
Personal larceny without contact	12,808,580	12,835,290	1:1.00
Completed	12,044,750	12,064,110	1:1.00
Less than $50	5,312,420	5,317,450	1:1.00
$50 or more	6,151,030	6,162,780	1:1.00
Amount not available	581,300	583,880	1:1.00
Attempted	763,830	771,180	1:1.01

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Table 53. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of victims

Relationship and type of crime	Number of victims				
	Total[a]	One	Two	Three	Four or more
All incidents					
Crimes of violence (4,952,790)	100.0	91.7	6.0	1.4	.8
Completed (1,846,180)	100.0	92.4	5.3	1.5	.9[b]
Attempted (3,106,610)	100.0	91.3	6.5	1.4	.8
Rape (134,880)	100.0	96.5	2.5[b]	1.0[b]	0[b]
Robbery (929,590)	100.0	93.6	4.6	1.4[b]	.4[b]
Completed (613,340)	100.0	93.9	4.0	1.7[b]	.4[b]
With injury (259,110)	100.0	95.8	2.6[b]	1.5[b]	0[b]
Without injury (354,230)	100.0	92.4	5.0	1.9[b]	.6[b]
Attempted (316,250)	100.0	93.1	5.7	.7[b]	.5[b]
With injury (88,620)	100.0	95.2	4.8[b]	0[b]	0[b]
Without injury (227,630)	100.0	92.3	6.0[b]	.9[b]	.7[b]
Assault (3,888,330)	100.0	91.1	6.5	1.5	1.0
Aggravated (1,263,320)	100.0	87.1	9.0	2.3	1.5
Simple (2,625,000)	100.0	93.0	5.2	1.1	.7
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence (2,743,320)	100.0	90.2	6.9	1.9	1.0
Completed (959,320)	100.0	90.8	6.2	2.0	.9[b]
Attempted (1,784,000)	100.0	89.8	7.3	1.8	1.1
Rape (70,640)	100.0	93.3	4.8[b]	1.8[b]	0[b]
Robbery (729,680)	100.0	92.6	5.2	1.6[b]	.5[b]
Completed (461,570)	100.0	92.7	4.6	2.3[b]	.4[b]
With injury (192,600)	100.0	95.0	3.0[b]	2.0[b]	0[b]
Without injury (268,960)	100.0	91.0	5.8[b]	2.5[b]	.7[b]
Attempted (268,110)	100.0	92.6	6.3	.5[b]	.6[b]
With injury (65,010)	100.0	95.1	4.9[b]	0[b]	0[b]
Without injury (203,100)	100.0	91.7	6.8[b]	.7[b]	.8[b]
Assault (1,943,010)	100.0	89.1	7.7	2.0	1.2
Aggravated (741,560)	100.0	85.3	9.9	2.7	2.0[b]
Simple (1,201,440)	100.0	91.5	6.3	1.5	.8[b]
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence (2,209,460)	100.0	93.6	4.9	.9	.6[b]
Completed (886,860)	100.0	94.1	4.3	.9[b]	.8[b]
Attempted (1,322,600)	100.0	93.3	5.3	.9[b]	.5[b]
Rape (64,230)	100.0	100.0	0[b]	0[b]	0[b]
Robbery (199,910)	100.0	97.1	2.3[b]	.4[b]	.2[b]
Completed (151,770)	100.0	97.5	2.3[b]	0[b]	.3[b]
With injury (66,510)	100.0	98.2	1.8[b]	0[b]	0[b]
Without injury (85,270)	100.0	96.8	2.6[b]	0[b]	.5[b]
Attempted (48,140)	100.0	96.2	2.3[b]	1.5[b]	0[b]
With injury (23,600)	100.0	95.2	4.8[b]	0[b]	0[b]
Without injury (24,530)	100.0	97.1	0[b]	2.9[b]	0[b]
Assault (1,945,320)	100.0	93.0	5.3	1.0	.7[b]
Aggravated (521,760)	100.0	89.7	7.8	1.7[b]	.8[b]
Simple (1,423,560)	100.0	94.3	4.4	.7[b]	.6[b]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of incidents shown in parentheses.

[a] Excludes incidents in which the number of victims could not be determined.

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 54. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Number and percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Crimes of violence	**5,032,110**	**100.0**	**2,800,580**	**55.7**	**2,231,540**	**44.3**
Completed	1,868,430	100.0	979,690	52.4	888,730	47.6
Attempted	3,163,690	100.0	1,820,880	57.6	1,342,800	42.4
Rape	134,880	100.0	70,640	52.4	64,230	47.6
Completed	62,470	100.0	30,330	48.6	32,130	51.4
Attempted	72,410	100.0	40,310	55.7	32,100	44.3
Robbery	946,030	100.0	746,120	78.9	199,910	21.1
Completed	622,480	100.0	470,710	75.6	151,770	24.4
With injury	260,900	100.0	194,400	74.5	66,510	25.5
From serious assault	120,760	100.0	91,940	76.1	28,830	23.9
From minor assault	140,140	100.0	102,460	73.1	37,680	26.9
Without injury	361,580	100.0	276,310	76.4	85,270	23.6
Attempted	323,550	100.0	275,410	85.1	48,140	14.9
With injury	92,810	100.0	69,200	74.6	23,600	25.4
From serious assault	42,650	100.0	36,060	84.5	6,590	15.5[a]
From minor assault	50,160	100.0	33,150	66.1	17,010	33.9
Without injury	230,740	100.0	206,210	89.4	24,530	10.6
Assault	3,951,210	100.0	1,983,810	50.2	1,967,390	49.8
Aggravated	1,283,490	100.0	754,660	58.8	528,830	41.2
Completed with injury	408,550	100.0	182,760	44.7	225,790	55.3
Attempted with weapon	874,940	100.0	571,890	65.4	303,050	34.6
Simple	2,667,720	100.0	1,229,160	46.1	1,438,560	53.9
Completed with injury	774,930	100.0	295,890	38.2	479,040	61.8
Attempted without weapon	1,892,790	100.0	933,270	49.3	959,520	50.7

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 55. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and time of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Daytime: 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Nighttime: Total	Nighttime: 6 p.m.-midnight	Nighttime: Midnight-6 a.m.	Nighttime: Not known	Not known and not available
Crimes of violence (5,032,110)	**100.0**	**47.1**	**52.3**	**38.3**	**13.5**	**.5**	**.7**
Completed (1,868,430)	100.0	44.6	54.9	38.2	16.2	.5^a	.5^a
Attempted (3,163,690)	100.0	48.5	50.7	38.4	12.0	.4^a	.7
Rape (134,880)	100.0	32.4	67.6	35.0	30.5	2.1^a	0^a
Robbery (946,030)	100.0	40.6	58.7	42.2	15.8	.7^a	.8^a
Completed (622,480)	100.0	42.0	57.1	41.2	15.3	.6^a	.9^a
With injury (260,900)	100.0	39.2	60.8	43.0	16.9	.8^a	0^a
From serious assault (120,760)	100.0	39.7	60.3	38.4	20.2	1.7^a	0^a
From minor assault (140,140)	100.0	38.8	61.2	47.0	14.2	0^a	0^a
Without injury (361,580)	100.0	44.1	54.4	39.9	14.1	.4^a	1.5^a
Attempted (323,550)	100.0	37.7	61.7	44.1	16.7	1.0^a	.6^a
With injury (92,810)	100.0	43.0	57.0	35.5	21.5	0^a	0^a
From serious assault (42,650)	100.0	30.0^a	70.0	44.6	25.5^a	0^a	0^a
From minor assault (50,160)	100.0	54.2	45.8	27.7^a	18.1^a	0^a	0^a
Without injury (230,740)	100.0	35.6	63.6	47.5	14.7	1.3^a	.8^a
Assault (3,951,210)	100.0	49.1	50.2	37.5	12.4	.3^a	.6
Aggravated (1,283,490)	100.0	44.4	55.2	41.9	13.0	.3^a	.4^a
Completed with injury (408,550)	100.0	39.0	60.8	46.4	13.8	.5^a	.2^a
Attempted with weapon (874,940)	100.0	46.9	52.6	39.7	12.6	.2^a	.5^a
Simple (2,667,720)	100.0	51.4	47.8	35.3	12.1	.4^a	.8
Completed with injury (774,930)	100.0	50.7	48.8	31.8	16.8	.2^a	.5^a
Attempted without weapon (1,892,790)	100.0	51.7	47.5	36.8	10.2	.4^a	.9
Crimes of theft (13,288,070)	**100.0**	**46.8**	**36.1**	**18.1**	**10.2**	**7.7**	**17.1**
Completed (12,463,260)	100.0	47.5	35.1	17.7	10.0	7.5	17.4
Attempted (824,810)	100.0	37.6	50.2	25.2	14.5	10.5	12.3
Personal larceny with contact (479,490)	100.0	61.8	37.3	26.4	10.6	.4^a	.9^a
Purse snatching (180,010)	100.0	56.1	43.9	37.7	6.3^a	0^a	0^a
Pocket picking (299,480)	100.0	65.2	33.4	19.6	13.1	.6^a	1.4^a
Personal larceny without contact (12,808,580)	100.0	46.3	36.0	17.8	10.2	8.0	17.7
Completed (12,044,750)	100.0	46.9	35.1	17.4	9.9	7.8	18.0
Less than $50 (5,312,420)	100.0	53.7	27.7	14.6	6.0	7.0	18.6
$50 or more (6,151,030)	100.0	40.8	42.3	20.1	13.7	8.5	16.8
Amount not available (581,300)	100.0	49.9	25.6	13.6	5.7	6.3	24.5
Attempted (763,830)	100.0	35.9	50.8	24.5	15.0	11.3	13.3
Household crimes (15,726,260)	**100.0**	**27.0**	**44.6**	**14.3**	**17.5**	**13.1**	**28.1**
Completed (13,263,270)	100.0	27.6	43.6	13.7	16.8	13.1	28.8
Attempted (2,462,990)	100.0	23.9	51.6	17.0	21.6	13.0	24.5
Burglary (5,623,160)	100.0	35.2	34.9	16.4	11.5	7.0	29.9
Completed (4,276,620)	100.0	37.5	34.1	16.7	10.8	6.5	28.4
Forcible entry (1,963,280)	100.0	41.1	36.3	19.4	10.1	6.8	22.6
Unlawful entry without force (2,313,330)	100.0	34.5	32.2	14.5	11.4	6.3	33.3
Attempted forcible entry (1,346,540)	100.0	28.0	37.5	15.4	13.6	8.5	34.5
Household larceny (8,624,360)	100.0	22.0	48.0	11.8	19.1	17.1	29.9
Completed (8,017,840)	100.0	22.5	46.2	11.2	18.2	16.8	31.3
Less than $50 (3,458,690)	100.0	22.0	43.2	10.3	15.6	17.3	34.8
$50 or more (4,080,310)	100.0	22.4	50.0	12.2	21.0	16.7	27.6
Amount not available (478,830)	100.0	27.0	36.5	9.1	13.9	13.5	36.5
Attempted (606,520)	100.0	15.8	71.9	19.6	30.9	21.4	12.3
Motor vehicle theft (1,478,750)	100.0	24.9	64.1	20.3	31.2	12.6	11.0
Completed (968,820)	100.0	26.0	63.6	21.3	31.0	11.4	10.3
Attempted (509,930)	100.0	22.6	65.0	18.4	31.8	14.8	12.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of incidents shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 56. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and time of occurrence

Type of crime and offender	Total	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Nighttime Total	Nighttime 6 p.m.-midnight	Nighttime Midnight-6 a.m.	Nighttime Not known	Not known and not available
Robbery							
By armed offenders (439,240)	100.0	36.7	62.9	42.8	18.5	1.5[a]	.4[a]
By unarmed offenders (382,820)	100.0	48.0	51.1	39.2	11.9	0[a]	.9[a]
Assault							
By armed offenders (1,208,670)	100.0	45.2	54.4	41.4	12.6	.3[a]	.4[a]
By unarmed offenders (2,453,760)	100.0	52.1	47.2	35.3	11.8	.1[a]	.7

NOTE: Number of incidents shown in parentheses. Excludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon could not be determined.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 58. Selected personal and households crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings
Crimes of violence (5,032,110)	**100.0**	**15.9**	**11.6**	**4.2**	**6.9**
Completed (1,868,430)	100.0	21.9	9.1	4.3	3.9
Attempted (3,163,690)	100.0	12.3	13.2	4.1	8.7
Rape (134,880)	100.0	40.5	5.2[a]	1.6[a]	1.8[a]
Robbery (946,030)	100.0	18.4	10.8	1.0[a]	3.5
Completed (622,480)	100.0	20.8	11.7	.9[a]	3.5
With injury (260,900)	100.0	20.4	14.3	1.1[a]	2.2[a]
Without injury (361,580)	100.0	21.1	9.9	.8[a]	4.4
Attempted (323,550)	100.0	13.6	9.1	1.1[a]	3.4[a]
With injury (92,810)	100.0	20.3	7.6[a]	2.4[a]	3.3[a]
Without injury (230,740)	100.0	10.9	9.7	.6[a]	3.5[a]
Assault (3,951,210)	100.0	14.4	12.1	5.0	7.9
Aggravated (1,283,490)	100.0	12.9	13.9	4.5	5.7
Simple (2,667,720)	100.0	15.2	11.2	5.3	8.9
Personal larceny with contact (479,490)	100.0	1.3[a]	5.2	7.3	20.6
Motor vehicle theft (1,478,750)	100.0	2.0	38.2	0[a]	.6[a]
Completed (968,820)	100.0	2.6	35.6	0[a]	.4[a]
Attempted (509,930)	100.0	1.1[a]	43.2	0[a]	1.1[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of incidents shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 57. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime and time of occurrence

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Daytime 6 a.m.-6 p.m.	Nighttime Total	Nighttime 6 p.m.-midnight	Nighttime Midnight-6 a.m.	Nighttime Not known	Not known and not available
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence (2,800,580)	100.0	41.7	57.6	41.6	15.5	.5[a]	.6
Rape (70,640)	100.0	32.2	67.8	31.9	35.9	0[a]	0[a]
Robbery (746,120)	100.0	37.5	62.0	45.0	16.7	.4[a]	.5[a]
Assault (1,983,810)	100.0	43.6	55.6	40.7	14.3	.6[a]	.7[a]
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence (2,231,540)	100.0	53.8	45.5	34.1	11.1	.4[a]	.7[a]
Rape (64,230)	100.0	32.7	67.3	38.4	24.6[a]	4.4[a]	0[a]
Robbery (199,910)	100.0	52.0	46.2	31.8	12.5	1.9[a]	1.9[a]
Assault (1,967,390)	100.0	54.7	44.8	34.2	10.5	.1[a]	.6[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of incidents shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

On public transportation, inside station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
1.1	**21.7**	**9.2**	**3.1**	**9.2**	**10.8**	**6.3**
1.2	20.7	9.4	2.1	8.5	13.1	5.9
1.0	22.4	9.1	3.6	9.6	9.5	6.6
3.1[a]	13.4	5.0[a]	0[a]	1.3[a]	17.6	10.5[a]
3.2	33.9	10.1	2.3	3.9	7.7	5.2
3.2	33.7	9.6	1.0[a]	3.6	7.4	4.4
2.1[a]	31.7	13.6	2.2[a]	3.1[a]	3.4[a]	5.8[a]
4.0[a]	35.1	6.7	.1[a]	4.0[a]	10.3	3.4[a]
3.3[a]	34.3	11.0	4.8[a]	4.4[a]	8.2	6.7
3.9[a]	20.0	16.4[a]	3.8[a]	2.0[a]	16.0[a]	4.5[a]
3.1[a]	40.1	8.9	5.2[a]	5.4[a]	5.0[a]	7.6
.5	19.1	9.2	3.4	10.8	11.3	6.4
.8[a]	20.5	9.6	4.8	5.9	15.5	6.0
.3[a]	18.4	8.9	2.7	13.1	9.3	6.6
12.7	27.4	6.4	.8[a]	6.4	4.4	7.5
.1[a]	12.1	33.3	.7[a]	2.5	8.3	2.2
0[a]	14.0	31.9	1.1[a]	2.7	9.3	2.4
.4[a]	8.3	36.0	0[a]	2.0[a]	6.4	1.7[a]

Table 59. Personal robbery and assault by armed or unarmed offenders, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and offender and place of occurrence

Type of crime and offender	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings
Robbery					
By armed offenders (439,240)	100.0	22.7	9.5	.5[a]	2.2[a]
By unarmed offenders (382,820)	100.0	14.5	10.8	1.9[a]	5.9
Assault					
By armed offenders (1,208,670)	100.0	12.7	14.7	3.9	5.9
By unarmed offenders (2,453,760)	100.0	15.7	10.3	5.3	9.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of incidents shown in parentheses. Excludes incidents in which the presence of a weapon could not be determined.

Table 60. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and place of occurrence

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home
Involving strangers			
Crimes of violence (2,800,580)	100.0	7.1	10.6
Rape (70,640)	100.0	24.8	8.0[a]
Robbery (746,120)	100.0	11.5	11.4
Assault (1,983,810)	100.0	4.8	10.4
Involving nonstrangers			
Crimes of violence (2,231,540)	100.0	26.9	13.0
Rape (64,230)	100.0	57.7	2.1[a]
Robbery (199,910)	100.0	43.9	8.8
Assault (1,967,390)	100.0	24.2	13.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of incidents shown in parentheses.

Table 61. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution between stranger and nonstranger incidents within place of occurrence, by type of crime

Type of crime and victim-offender relationship	Inside own home, other building on property	Near own home	Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station
Crimes of violence	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Stranger	24.9	50.5	65.9	55.7	96.3
Nonstranger	75.1	49.5	34.1	44.3	3.7[a]
Rape	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	32.0	80.4[a]	0[a]	43.9[a]	100.0[a]
Nonstranger	68.0	19.6[a]	100.0[a]	56.1[a]	0[a]
Robbery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	49.5	82.8	76.3[a]	81.0	100.0
Nonstranger	50.5	17.2	23.7[a]	19.0[a]	0[a]
Assault	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stranger	16.7	43.1	66.1	53.1	89.5
Nonstranger	83.3	56.9	33.9	46.9	10.5[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

On public transportation, inside station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
1.5[a]	36.7	8.7	2.7[a]	1.4[a]	8.5	5.6
3.3[a]	28.4	12.3	2.7[a]	6.9	7.6	5.9
.9[a]	21.1	9.2	5.1	5.5	15.0	6.2
.3[a]	17.2	8.6	2.6	14.0	10.2	6.9

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Inside restaurant, bar	Other commercial buildings	On public transportation, inside station	On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
5.0	6.9	1.8	31.8	11.4	4.0	6.5	7.2	7.7
0[a]	1.5[a]	5.9[a]	19.1[a]	9.5[a]	0[a]	2.6[a]	12.6[a]	16.0[a]
1.0[a]	3.6	4.1	41.1	11.2	2.9	2.3	5.9	5.1
6.6	8.3	.8	28.8	11.6	4.5	8.2	7.5	8.4
3.2	6.9	.1[a]	9.0	6.5	2.0	12.6	15.3	4.5
3.4[a]	2.1[a]	0[a]	7.1[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	23.0[a]	4.4[a]
1.1[a]	3.1[a]	0[a]	6.9[a]	6.1[a]	.2[a]	9.9	14.2	5.7[a]
3.4	7.4	.1[a]	9.3	6.7	2.2	13.3	15.2	4.4

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

On the street	In a parking lot	In a park, field, or playground	Inside school, on school property	Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	Other location
100.0	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
81.6	68.8	71.5	39.3	37.2	68.3
18.4	31.2	28.5	60.7	62.8	31.7
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
74.6[a]	100.0[a]	0[a]	100.0[a]	37.7[a]	80.1[a]
25.4[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	62.3[a]	19.9[a]
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95.7	87.1	98.0	46.4	60.7	77.0
4.3[a]	12.9[a]	2.0[a]	53.6	39.3	23.0[a]
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
75.7	63.4	67.1	38.4	33.3	65.9
24.3	36.6	32.9	61.6	66.7	34.1

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 62. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime and place of occurrence

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Percent within type	Percent of total
Total	...	**100.0**
Household larceny	**100.0**	**40.2**
Inside own home, other building on property	18.7	7.5
Near own home	81.3	32.7
Personal larceny without contact	**100.0**	**59.8**
Inside restaurant, bar	3.4	2.0
Other commercial buildings	12.1	7.2
On public transportation, inside station	.8	.5
On the street	8.1	4.9
In a parking lot	33.1	19.8
In a park, field, or playground	2.1	1.3
Inside school, on school property	19.2	11.5
Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	9.3	5.5
Other location	11.9	7.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
...Not applicable.

Table 63. Larcenies not involving victim-offender contact, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by type of crime, place of occurrence, and value of theft loss

Type of crime and place of occurrence	Less than $50	$50 or more	Amount not available	Attempted larceny
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Household larceny	**39.4**	**39.9**	**45.2**	**44.3**
Inside own home, other building on property	6.6	8.1	10.9	6.7
Near own home	32.8	31.8	34.3	37.6
Personal larceny without contact	**60.6**	**60.1**	**54.8**	**55.7**
Inside restaurant, bar	2.2	2.1	1.9	.7[a]
Other commercial buildings	8.7	6.4	8.2	2.6
On public transportation, inside station	.3	.5	.7[a]	1.6
On the street	3.1	5.9	4.6	8.9
In a parking lot	14.8	23.5	15.7	27.2
In a park, field, or playground	1.2	1.3	.8[a]	1.9
Inside school, on school property	18.7	6.1	11.3	5.3
Friend's, relative's, or neighbor's home	4.2	7.1	2.3	4.4
Other location	7.2	7.3	9.3	3.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 64. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of incidents, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and number of offenders

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Number of offenders				
		One	Two	Three	Four or more	Not known and not available
All incidents						
Crimes of violence (5,032,110)	100.0	76.3	9.8	4.5	6.3	3.1
Completed (1,868,430)	100.0	72.7	11.2	5.4	8.1	2.5
Attempted (3,163,690)	100.0	78.3	9.0	4.0	5.2	3.5
Rape (134,880)	100.0	92.7	4.4[a]	1.4[a]	0[a]	1.5[a]
Robbery (946,030)	100.0	57.3	21.0	7.6	10.5	3.6
Completed (622,480)	100.0	55.0	22.2	7.0	12.0	3.8
With injury (260,900)	100.0	54.0	23.2	7.2	12.7	2.9[a]
Without injury (361,580)	100.0	55.7	21.5	6.8	11.5	4.4[a]
Attempted (323,550)	100.0	61.6	18.8	8.7	7.7	3.2[a]
With injury (92,810)	100.0	63.8	22.1	4.9[a]	5.1[a]	4.2[a]
Without injury (230,740)	100.0	60.8	17.5	10.2	8.8	2.8[a]
Assault (3,951,210)	100.0	80.2	7.3	3.9	5.5	3.1
Aggravated (1,283,490)	100.0	73.9	9.1	5.4	6.0	5.5
Simple (2,667,720)	100.0	83.3	6.4	3.2	5.3	1.9
Involving strangers						
Crimes of violence (2,800,580)	100.0	67.7	12.8	6.0	8.6	4.9
Completed (979,690)	100.0	59.5	15.4	8.1	13.1	3.9
Attempted (1,820,880)	100.0	72.0	11.5	4.9	6.1	5.4
Rape (70,640)	100.0	92.1	2.4[a]	2.6[a]	0[a]	2.8[a]
Robbery (746,120)	100.0	51.5	22.7	8.9	12.3	4.5
Completed (470,710)	100.0	46.9	24.8	8.8	14.5	5.0
With injury (194,400)	100.0	44.1	26.4	9.7	15.9	3.9[a]
Without injury (276,310)	100.0	48.9	23.7	8.1	13.5	5.8[a]
Attempted (275,410)	100.0	59.4	19.2	9.3	8.4	3.7[a]
With injury (69,200)	100.0	60.7	22.9[a]	3.9[a]	6.8[a]	5.7[a]
Without injury (206,210)	100.0	59.0	18.0	11.1	8.9	3.1[a]
Assault (1,983,810)	100.0	72.9	9.5	5.1	7.5	5.1
Aggravated (754,660)	100.0	66.5	10.6	7.5	7.2	8.2
Simple (1,229,160)	100.0	76.7	8.8	3.5	7.7	3.2
Involving nonstrangers						
Crimes of violence (2,231,540)	100.0	87.1	6.0	2.6	3.5	.9
Completed (888,730)	100.0	87.3	6.6	2.4	2.7	1.0[a]
Attempted (1,342,800)	100.0	86.9	5.6	2.7	4.0	.8[a]
Rape (64,230)	100.0	93.4	6.6[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Robbery (199,910)	100.0	78.8	14.7	2.4[a]	4.1[a]	0[a]
Completed (151,770)	100.0	80.1	14.1	1.5[a]	4.2[a]	0[a]
With injury (66,510)	100.0	83.1	13.7[a]	0[a]	3.2[a]	0[a]
Without injury (85,270)	100.0	77.8	14.4[a]	2.7[a]	5.0[a]	0[a]
Attempted (48,140)	100.0	74.4	16.6[a]	5.2[a]	3.7[a]	0[a]
With injury (23,600)	100.0	72.6	19.7[a]	7.6[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Without injury (24,530)	100.0	76.2	13.6[a]	2.9[a]	7.3[a]	0[a]
Assault (1,967,390)	100.0	87.7	5.1	2.7	3.5	1.0
Aggravated (528,830)	100.0	84.5	7.0	2.4[a]	4.4	1.7[a]
Simple (1,438,560)	100.0	88.9	4.4	2.8	3.2	.8[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of incidents shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 65. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of incidents in which offenders used weapons, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All incidents	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	**33.6**	**40.0**	**25.5**
Completed	33.0	38.4	27.1
Attempted	33.9	40.8	24.4
Rape	30.0	32.8	27.0
Robbery	46.4	48.8	37.7
Completed	42.1	42.8	39.9
With injury	40.4	40.5	40.1
Without injury	43.3	44.4	39.7
Attempted	54.8	59.0	30.9[b]
With injury	44.0	52.1	20.3[b]
Without injury	59.1	61.2	41.1[b]
Assault[a]	30.6	36.9	24.2
Aggravated	94.2	97.1	90.0

[a] Includes data on simple assault, which by definition does not involve the use of a weapon.

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 66. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of types of weapons used in incidents by armed offenders, by victim-offender relationship, type of crime, and type of weapon

Relationship and type of crime	Total	Firearm			Knife	Other	Type unknown
		Total	Hand gun	Other gun			
All incidents							
Crimes of violence (1,774,440)	100.0	36.6	29.8	6.8	24.6	36.5	2.3
Completed (650,200)	100.0	28.1	24.5	3.5	24.4	44.0	3.5
Attempted (1,124,230)	100.0	41.5	32.8	8.7	24.7	32.1	1.6
Rape (43,210)	100.0	25.2[a]	25.2[a]	0[a]	43.9	30.9[a]	0[a]
Robbery (458,580)	100.0	36.4	33.0	3.4[a]	32.3	29.3	2.0[a]
Completed (273,780)	100.0	42.8	39.1	3.7[a]	29.9	24.0	3.3[a]
With injury (110,780)	100.0	26.4	26.4	0[a]	27.0	39.0	7.7[a]
Without injury (162,980)	100.0	54.0	47.8	6.3[a]	31.9	13.8	.3[a]
Attempted (184,810)	100.0	26.9	24.0	2.9[a]	35.8	37.3	0[a]
With injury (40,[illegible]50)	100.0	4.7[a]	4.7[a]	0[a]	53.3	42.0	0[a]
Without injury (143,950)	100.0	33.2	29.4	3.8[a]	30.9	36.0	0[a]
Aggravated assault (1,272,650)	100.0	37.0	28.8	8.2	21.2	39.2	2.5
Completed with injury (352,530)	100.0	16.5	12.9	3.6[a]	19.0	60.6	4.0[a]
Attempted with weapon (920,120)	100.0	44.9	34.9	10.0	22.1	31.1	2.0
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence (1,182,990)	100.0	39.6	31.8	7.8	23.0	35.2	2.2
Rape (25,870)	100.0	31.2[a]	31.2[a]	0[a]	37.7[a]	31.1[a]	0[a]
Robbery (378,970)	100.0	37.1	33.5	3.6[a]	32.7	27.8	2.4[a]
Aggravated assault (778,140)	100.0	41.1	31.0	10.0	17.8	39.0	.4
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence (591,460)	100.0	30.6	25.7	4.9	27.8	39.0	2.6[a]
Rape (17,350)	100.0	16.3[a]	16.3[a]	0[a]	53.2[a]	30.5[a]	0[a]
Robbery (79,590)	100.0	33.2	30.7	2.6[a]	30.1	36.7	0[a]
Aggravated assault (494,510)	100.0	30.6	25.2	5.4	26.5	39.7	3.2[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of weapons used shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one weapon present.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 67. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	**68.9**	**66.1**	**72.6**
Completed violent crimes	66.3	55.1	79.2
Attempted violent crimes	70.4	72.0	68.2
Rape	83.1	81.1	85.6
Robbery	61.2	57.0	78.0
Completed	50.1	41.5	78.7
With injury	62.0	55.9	81.0
From serious assault	63.8	57.8	84.9
From minor assault	60.4	54.0	78.1
Without injury	41.9	32.0	77.0
Attempted	82.6	83.8	75.5
With injury	85.2	88.8	74.5
From serious assault	91.8	94.8	77.5[a]
From minor assault	79.6	82.6	73.2[a]
Without injury	81.6	82.2	76.5
Assault	70.2	68.9	71.7
Aggravated	69.8	68.1	72.4
Completed with injury	71.7	62.3	80.0
Attempted with weapon	68.9	69.9	67.0
Simple	70.5	69.4	71.4
Completed with injury	76.0	70.6	79.5
Attempted without weapon	68.1	69.0	67.2

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 68. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations in which victims took self-protective measures, by characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence	Completed violent crimes	Attempted violent crimes	Rape	Robbery			Assault		
					Total	With injury	Without injury	Total	Aggravated	Simple
Sex										
Male	68.2	63.9	70.4	63.1[a]	63.1	67.8	60.5	69.3	71.0	68.2
Female	70.1	69.4	70.5	84.6	58.2	68.4	52.2	71.7	66.8	73.5
Race										
White	69.9	68.3	70.8	88.6	64.8	67.0	63.5	70.5	70.2	70.6
Black	63.7	58.2	67.6	71.5	50.5	70.1	41.1	69.2	68.6	69.7
Age										
12-19	65.0	68.3	62.9	71.0	59.6	63.9	57.8	65.7	66.3	65.4
20-34	71.9	68.2	74.1	88.1	63.7	69.1	60.8	73.3	74.4	72.8
35-49	74.3	69.8	76.3	100.0[a]	70.6	76.7	66.4	74.8	72.1	76.5
50-64	53.8	38.6	63.7	0[a]	42.3	66.8	27.2[a]	58.5	48.9	65.0
65 and over	57.8	50.8	63.8	100.0[a]	44.8	54.7	28.6[a]	63.7	60.4	65.5

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 69. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by type of measure and type of crime

Self-protective measure	Crimes of violence (5,367,740)	Completed violent crimes (2,075,420)	Attempted violent crimes (3,292,330)
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Used or brandished firearms	.5	.1[a]	.8
Used or brandished knife	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Used or brandished some other weapon	1.8	1.6	1.9
Used physical force	15.1	20.2	11.9
Tried to get help or frighten offender	19.8	19.2	20.2
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18.9	13.9	22.1
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	37.0	40.4	34.8
Other	6.9	4.6	8.3

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of self-protective measures employed by victims shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than

Table 70. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of self-protective measures employed by victims, by selected characteristics of victims

	Sex			Race	
Self-protective measure	Both sexes (5,367,740)	Male (3,103,970)	Female (2,263,780)	White (4,461,280)	Black (798,150)
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Used or brandished firearm	.5	.8	.1[a]	.6	0[a]
Used or brandished knife	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Used or brandished some other weapon	1.8	2.5	.9	1.8	2.2
Used physical force	5.1	17.1	12.4	15.2	15.8
Tried to get help or frighten offender	19.8	13.5	28.4	19.9	19.1
Threatened or reasoned with offender	18.9	21.6	15.2	19.5	15.7
Nonviolent resistance, including evasion	37.0	36.8	37.2	35.8	41.6
Other	6.9	7.6	5.8	7.2	5.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of self-protective measures employed by victims shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one self-protective measure employed.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Rape (204,470)	Robbery Total (890,170)	 With injury (391,860)	 Without injury (498,310)	Assault Total (4,273,110)	 Aggravated (1,491,960)	 Simple (2,781,150)
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
.9[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	.6	1.3	.2[a]
0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
0[a]	3.2	1.4[a]	4.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
9.1	17.3	23.1	12.8	14.9	15.6	14.5
28.4	20.4	18.7	21.8	19.3	19.3	19.3
19.8	13.6	13.0	14.0	20.0	17.6	21.3
38.8	40.0	40.4	39.3	36.3	36.8	36.1
3.0[a]	5.[illegible]	3.4[a]	7.5	7.3	8.0	6.9

one self-protective measure employed.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 71. Personal robbery and assault, 1987

Percent of victimizations in which victims sustained physical injury, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Robbery and assault	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	31.1	36.2	29.9
Male	29.9	35.4	28.6
Female	33.1	37.5	32.0
Age			
12-15	39.2	28.1	40.9
16-19	30.4	30.3	30.4
20-24	30.3	41.4	28.2
25-34	30.4	31.0	30.2
35-49	27.0	40.9	23.9
50-64	27.3	38.1	22.8
65 and over	39.1	62.2	27.3
Race			
White	31.3	37.8	30.1
Black	29.4	32.1	28.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	26.9	34.1	24.3
Nonstrangers	36.7	44.6	35.9
Income			
Less than $7,500	35.0	34.5	35.1
$7,500-$9,999	39.6	47.1	37.8
$10,000-$14,999	33.4	30.0	34.1
$15,000-$24,999	28.3	40.9	26.0
$25,000-$29,999	29.3	30.2	29.1
$30,000-$49,999	26.5	36.6	24.3
$50,000 or more	25.6	22.1[a]	26.2

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 72. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of victims receiving medical care, by type of crime and where care was received

Type of crime	Total	At the scene	At home or neighbor's or friend's home	Health unit at work or first aid station	Doctor's office or health clinic	Emergency room at hospital, emergency clinic	Hospital	Other
Crimes of violence (1,183,700)	**100.0**	**6.7**	**30.0**	**2.4**	**13.3**	**29.1**	**15.9**	**2.6**
Completed (1,095,770)	100.0	7.1	29.2	2.6	13.2	29.1	16.3	2.5
Attempted (87,930)	100.0	2.1[a]	40.0	0[a]	14.1[a]	29.6	10.3[a]	3.9[a]
Rape (64,210)	100.0	3.1[a]	16.8[a]	0[a]	20.3[a]	40.1	19.8[a]	0[a]
Robbery (278,820)	100.0	5.4[a]	34.1	2.0[a]	8.0	32.3	17.0	1.2[a]
Completed (208,630)	100.0	6.3[a]	31.8	2.7[a]	7.1[a]	31.5	20.5	0[a]
Attempted (70,190)	100.0	2.6[a]	41.0	0[a]	10.6[a]	34.6	6.4[a]	4.9[a]
Assault (840,670)	100.0	7.5	29.6	2.8	14.5	27.2	15.2	3.2
Aggravated (464,960)	100.0	5.1	19.8	1.9[a]	11.9	35.7	23.3	2.3[a]
Simple (375,710)	100.0	10.4	41.8	3.9[a]	17.7	16.7	5.2	4.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of places where victims received medical care shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have received medical attention at more than one location.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 73. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations in which victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence[a]	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races[b]	10.1	14.2	8.7
White	10.0	15.1	8.6
Black	11.1	12.0	9.7
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	9.1	13.3	7.2
Nonstrangers	11.4	18.1	10.2

NOTE: Data include victimizations in which the amount of medical expense incurred was not known.

[a] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

[b] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 74. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence[a]	Robbery	Assault
Race			
All races[b]	31.7	39.4	28.9
White	31.3	39.9	28.7
Black	36.5	37.2	34.2
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	33.0	38.9	29.7
Nonstrangers	30.5	40.6	28.3

NOTE: Data include victimizations in which the amount of medical expense incurred was not known.

[a] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

[b] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 75. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims incurred medical expenses, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and amount of expenses

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Less than $50	$50-$249	$250 or more	Amount not known
Race					
All races[a]					
Crimes of violence[b] (572,250)	100.0	12.9	21.3	31.3	34.5
Robbery (146,710)	100.0	11.8	15.6	33.2	39.4
Assault (388,480)	100.0	13.3	23.2	30.7	32.8
White					
Crimes of violence[b] (464,500)	100.0	14.3	23.8	34.1	27.8
Robbery (112,750)	100.0	13.4[c]	20.3	35.7	30.6
Assault (327,680)	100.0	14.2	25.5	32.5	27.8
Black					
Crimes of violence[b] (100,300)	100.0	7.3[c]	9.4[c]	19.1	64.3
Robbery (32,000)	100.0	6.7[c]	0[c]	20.5[c]	72.8
Assault (57,180)	100.0	9.0[c]	12.0[c]	22.0[c]	57.0
Victim-offender relationship					
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence[b] (294,250)	100.0	12.5	16.8	33.1	37.7
Robbery (109,170)	100.0	7.8[c]	11.4[c]	40.9	39.9
Assault (167,720)	100.0	13.9	19.2	30.1	36.7
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence[b] (278,000)	100.0	13.3	26.1	29.5	31.1
Robbery (37,540)	100.0	23.3[c]	27.9[c]	10.8[c]	37.9[c]
Assault (220,750)	100.0	12.8	26.3	31.1	29.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

[b] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 76. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims had health insurance coverage or were eligible for public medical services, by selected characteristics of victims

Characteristic	Percent covered
Race	
All races[a]	67.3
White	66.0
Black	70.6
Annual family income	
Less than $7,500	54.3
$7,500-$9,999	63.3
$10,000-$14,999	68.3
$15,000-$24,999	70.2
$25,000-$29,999	66.6
$30,000-$49,999	71.8
$50,000 or more	96.4

NOTE: Data include only those victimizations in which victims received medical attention.

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

Table 77. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations in which victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence[a]	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	7.1	10.4	5.9
Male	7.0	11.4	6.0
Female	7.4	8.8	5.9
Age			
12-19	5.9	3.0[b]	5.3
20-34	6.3	9.6	5.3
35-49	9.3	14.2	8.0
50-64	8.8	13.2[b]	7.0[b]
65 and over	21.0	35.0	12.5[b]
Race			
White	7.2	10.9	6.0
Black	7.7	8.8	6.3
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	6.7	10.3	5.0
Nonstrangers	7.8	10.9	7.0

[a] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 78. Percent crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	Crimes of violence[a]	Robbery	Assault
Sex			
Both sexes	22.5	28.7	19.9
Male	23.5	32.2	21.0
Female	21.2	23.4	18.3
Age			
12-19	16.7	10.3[b]	15.2
20-34	20.4	27.5	17.9
35-49	34.0	34.6	33.7
50-64	32.3	34.6[b]	30.7[b]
65 and over	52.8	56.2	45.7[b]
Race			
White	22.4	28.8	19.9
Black	25.3	27.4	22.3
Victim-offender relationship			
Strangers	24.3	30.1	20.5
Nonstrangers	20.8	24.4	19.5

[a] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 79. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations in which injured victims received hospital care, by selected characteristics of victims, type of crime, and type of hospital care

Characteristic and type of crime	Total	Emergency room care	Inpatient care				
			Total	Less than 1 day	1-3 days	4 days or more	Not available
Sex							
Both sexes							
Crimes of violence[a] (406,040)	100.0	53.8	46.2	22.9	11.1	11.6	.6[b]
Robbery (106,920)	100.0	55.8	44.2	16.6	10.3[b]	17.3	0[b]
Assault (266,910)	100.0	52.2	47.8	25.8	11.9	9.2	.9[b]
Male							
Crimes of violence[a] (242,260)	100.0	52.3	47.7	20.1	11.0	15.5	1.0[b]
Robbery (71,920)	100.0	56.5	43.5	12.4[b]	7.8[b]	23.3	0[b]
Assault (168,200)	100.0	49.9	50.1	23.7	12.6	12.4	1.4[b]
Female							
Crimes of violence[a] (163,780)	100.0	55.9	44.1	27.0	11.2	5.9[b]	0[b]
Robbery (35,000)	100.0	54.2	45.8	25.3[b]	15.6[b]	4.9[b]	0[b]
Assault (98,720)	100.0	56.0	44.0	29.4	10.8[b]	3.8[b]	0[b]
Race							
White							
Crimes of violence[a] (332,640)	100.0	56.6	43.5	24.3	7.8	11.4	0[b]
Robbery (81,430)	100.0	61.1	38.8	14.2[b]	7.9[b]	16.7[b]	0[b]
Assault (227,680)	100.0	53.0	47.0	29.6	7.6	9.8	0[b]
Black							
Crimes of violence[a] (69,490)	100.0	38.3	61.7	17.5[b]	27.6	13.2[b]	3.5[b]
Robbery (23,530)	100.0	33.5[b]	66.5[b]	26.4[b]	19.5[b]	20.6[b]	0[b]
Assault (37,280)	100.0	44.3	55.7	4.0[b]	39.1[b]	6.1[b]	6.4[b]
Victim-offender relationship							
Involving strangers							
Crimes of violence[a] (216,640)	100.0	59.7	40.3	20.4	10.3	9.6	0[b]
Robbery (84,400)	100.0	58.2	41.8	16.4[b]	11.0[b]	14.4[b]	0[b]
Assault (115,440)	100.0	64.0	36.0	20.8	11.3	4.0[b]	0[b]
Involving nonstrangers							
Crimes of violence[a] (189,390)	100.0	47.0	53.0	25.8	12.0	13.9	1.3[b]
Robbery (22,520)	100.0	46.6[b]	53.4[b]	17.6[b]	7.7[b]	28.1[b]	0[b]
Assault (151,470)	100.0	43.2	56.9	29.7	12.4	13.2	1.6[b]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 80. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime and type of loss

Type of crime	All economic losses	Theft losses: All theft losses	Theft losses: With damage	Theft losses: Without damage	Damage losses: All damage losses	Damage losses: With theft	Damage losses: Without theft
All personal crimes	**74.9**	**69.5**	**9.1**	**60.3**	**14.6**	**9.1**	**5.5**
Crimes of violence	23.7	12.2	2.0	10.2	13.6	2.0	11.5
Completed	47.4	32.8	5.5	27.3	20.1	5.5	14.6
Attempted	9.9	.1[a]	0[a]	.1[a]	10.0	0[a]	10.0
Rape	22.9	8.4[a]	0[a]	8.4[a]	14.4	0[a]	14.4
Robbery	69.4	65.8	11.1	54.7	14.7	11.1	3.6
Completed	100.0	100.0	16.9	83.1	16.9	16.9	...
With injury	100.0	100.0	23.7	76.3	23.7	23.7	...
Without injury	100.0	100.0	12.3	87.7	12.3	12.3	...
Attempted	10.4	...	...	...	10.4	...	10.4
With injury	13.6[a]	...	...	...	13.6[a]	...	13.6[a]
Without injury	9.2	...	...	...	9.2	...	9.2
Assault	13.3	...	...	...	13.3	...	13.3
Aggravated	16.6	...	...	...	16.6	...	16.6
Simple	11.6	...	...	...	11.6	...	11.6
Crimes of theft	96.6	93.7	12.1	81.6	15.0	12.1	2.9
Completed	100.0	100.0	13.0	87.0	13.0	13.0	...
Attempted	46.2	...	...	...	46.2	...	46.2
Personal larceny with contact	89.3	87.6	1.1[a]	86.5	2.7[a]	1.1[a]	1.7[a]
Purse snatching	70.5	65.9	2.9[a]	63.0	7.5[a]	2.9[a]	4.6[a]
Pocket picking	100.0	100.0	0[a]	100.0	0[a]	0[a]	...
Personal larceny without contact	96.9	94.0	12.6	81.4	15.5	12.6	2.9
Completed	100.0	100.0	13.4	86.6	13.4	13.4	...
Less than $50	100.0	100.0	4.6	95.4	4.6	4.6	...
$50 or more	100.0	100.0	21.1	78.9	21.1	21.1	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	11.4	88.6	11.4	11.4	...
Attempted	48.9	...	...	...	48.9	...	48.9
All household crimes	**91.0**	**79.7**	**14.1**	**65.6**	**25.4**	**14.1**	**11.3**
Completed	96.8	94.3	16.6	77.7	19.1	16.6	2.5
Attempted	59.7	1.1	.7	.4[a]	59.3	.7	58.6
Burglary	84.9	63.1	21.7	41.4	43.5	21.7	21.9
Completed	90.1	82.3	28.1	54.2	35.9	28.1	7.8
Forcible entry	94.5	79.7	57.6	22.2	72.4	57.6	14.8
Unlawful entry without force	86.3	84.5	3.0	81.5	4.8	3.0	1.8
Attempted forcible entry	68.6	2.0	1.3	.7[a]	67.9	1.3	66.6
Household larceny	95.3	93.0	8.9	84.1	11.3	8.9	2.4
Completed	100.0	100.0	9.6	90.4	9.6	9.6	...
Less than $50	100.0	100.0	5.2	94.8	5.2	5.2	...
$50 or more	100.0	100.0	13.3	86.7	13.3	13.3	...
Amount not available	100.0	100.0	9.0	91.0	9.0	9.0	...
Attempted	33.8	...	...	...	33.8	...	33.8
Motor vehicle theft	88.6	65.5	16.2	49.4	39.3	16.2	23.1
Completed	100.0	100.0	24.7	75.3	24.7	24.7	...
Attempted	67.1	...	...	...	67.1	...	67.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under "All theft losses" and "All damage losses" does not equal the entry shown under "All economic losses."

...Not applicable.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 81. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by type of crime, type of loss, and victim-offender relationship

		Theft losses			Damage losses		
Type of crime	All economic losses	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	23.7	12.2	16.4	6.6	13.6	12.4	15.1
Completed	47.4	32.8	46.8	16.7	20.1	18.9	21.5
Attempted	9.9	.1[a]	.2[a]	0[a]	9.8	9.0	10.9
Rape	22.9	8.4[a]	9.2[a]	7.5[a]	14.4	7.4[a]	22.8[a]
Robbery	69.4	65.8	63.4	75.5	14.7	12.8	22.3
Completed	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	16.9	14.6	24.6
With injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.7	21.5	30.2
Without injury	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.3	10.0	20.4
Attempted	10.4	...	...	...	10.4	9.7	14.9[a]
With injury	13.6[a]	...	...	...	13.6[a]	12.9[a]	15.7[a]
Without injury	9.2	...	...	...	9.2	8.6	14.3[a]
Assault	13.3	...	...	...	13.3	12.5	14.2
Aggravated	16.6	...	...	...	16.6	14.2	20.3
Simple	11.6	...	...	...	11.6	11.3	11.8

NOTE: Because both theft and damage losses occurred in some victimizations, the sum of entries under each "All victimizations" category does not equal entry shown under "All economic losses."

... Not applicable.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 82. Personal and household, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in economic loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than $50	$50-$99	$100-$249	$250-$499	$500 or more	Not known and not available
All races[a]								
All personal crimes (14,238,550)	**100.0**	**.9**	**39.4**	**14.0**	**16.3**	**7.7**	**8.5**	**13.3**
Crimes of violence[b] (1,343,610)	100.0	4.0	21.8	7.8	9.3	8.2	9.6	39.4
Completed (989,300)	100.0	2.0	23.3	9.8	10.5	9.6	10.9	33.8
Attempted (354,310)	100.0	9.4	17.6	2.3[c]	5.6	4.1[c]	5.8	55.2
Robbery (714,910)	100.0	1.0[c]	26.3	13.0	12.0	13.7	15.1	18.9
Completed (678,150)	100.0	0[c]	27.1	13.7	12.7	13.8	15.3	17.4
With injury (275,650)	100.0	0[c]	23.8	11.7	17.2	11.1	16.5	19.7
Without injury (402,490)	100.0	0[c]	29.4	15.0	9.6	15.6	14.5	15.8
Attempted (36,770)	100.0	19.4[c]	12.0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	11.5[c]	10.9[c]	46.1
With injury (13,230)	100.0[c]	54.0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	46.0[c]
Without injury (23,530)	100.0	0[c]	18.8[c]	0[c]	0[c]	17.9[c]	17.1[c]	46.2[c]
Assault (596,490)	100.0	7.4	14.9	2.1[c]	6.1	1.7[c]	3.4	64.4
Aggravated (255,840)	100.0	7.3	12.2	2.3[c]	8.2	3.1[c]	2.1[c]	64.7
Simple (340,650)	100.0	7.5	16.9	1.9[c]	4.5[c]	.6[c]	4.4[c]	64.2
Crimes of theft (12,894,940)	100.0	.6	41.2	14.7	17.1	7.6	8.4	10.5
Completed (12,509,770)	100.0	.3	42.1	14.9	17.2	7.7	8.5	9.3
Attempted (385,170)	100.0	9.1	11.3	6.2	12.2	6.3	4.9	49.9
Personal larceny with contact (454,090)	100.0	0[c]	43.7	15.4	24.2	6.3	5.0	5.3
Personal larceny without contact (12,440,860)	100.0	.6	41.1	14.6	16.8	7.7	8.5	10.7
All household crimes (14,309,860)	**100.0**	**1.9**	**28.9**	**12.3**	**13.9**	**8.1**	**19.7**	**15.2**
Completed (12,839,440)	100.0	.8	30.0	13.0	14.8	8.5	21.5	11.4
Attempted (1,470,430)	100.0	12.2	19.4	6.4	6.0	4.4	3.4	48.3
Burglary (4,776,120)	100.0	3.8	16.3	8.1	12.3	8.5	27.1	23.9
Completed (3,852,780)	100.0	1.2	14.9	9.2	14.2	10.4	33.3	16.9
Forcible entry (1,856,150)	100.0	1.9	7.9	3.8	7.8	8.8	44.7	25.1
Unlawful entry without force (1,996,630)	100.0	.5[c]	21.4	14.2	20.1	11.8	22.6	9.3
Attempted forcible entry (923,340)	100.0	15.0	21.9	3.4	4.1	.6[c]	1.5[c]	53.4
Household larceny (8,222,950)	100.0	1.0	40.5	16.1	16.4	8.0	7.6	10.5
Completed (8,017,840)	100.0	.7	40.9	16.3	16.6	8.2	7.6	9.7
Attempted (205,110)	100.0	12.3	25.9	8.7	5.5[c]	2.6[c]	5.3[c]	39.7
Motor vehicle theft (1,310,800)	100.0	1.2	2.4	3.7	4.3	6.7	68.5	13.2
Completed (968,820)	100.0	.2[c]	.2[c]	.4[c]	1.7	3.5	90.1	3.8
Attempted (341,980)	100.0	4.2[c]	8.5	13.1	11.5	15.7	7.3	39.6
White								
All personal crimes (12,258,140)	**100.0**	**.9**	**39.8**	**13.9**	**16.6**	**7.7**	**8.3**	**12.8**
Crimes of violence[b] (1,039,830)	100.0	4.0	21.8	7.3	9.4	7.0	8.0	42.5
Completed (732,720)	100.0	2.0[c]	23.4	9.5	10.6	8.2	9.6	36.7
Attempted (307,110)	100.0	8.8	18.2	1.9[c]	6.5	4.1[c]	4.2[c]	56.4
Robbery (511,790)	100.0	1.4[c]	27.6	12.8	11.6	12.2	13.7	20.7
Completed (476,940)	100.0	0[c]	29.1	13.7	12.5	12.2	13.8	18.6
With injury (217,750)	100.0	0[c]	26.9	10.4	16.3	11.2	15.1	20.0
Without injury (259,190)	100.0	0[c]	30.9	16.5	9.2	13.1	12.8	17.5
Attempted (34,840)	100.0	20.5[c]	7.2[c]	0[c]	0[c]	12.1[c]	11.5[c]	48.7
With injury (13,230)	100.0[c]	54.0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	46.0[c]
Without injury (21,610)	100.0	0[c]	11.6[c]	0[c]	0[c]	19.5[c]	18.6[c]	50.3[c]
Assault (511,040)	100.0	6.4	15.4	2.0[c]	7.1	2.0[c]	2.5[c]	64.6
Aggravated (226,170)	100.0	5.9[c]	13.0	2.7[c]	9.3	3.5[c]	2.4	63.1
Simple (284,870)	100.0	6.7	17.3	1.5[c]	5.3[c]	.7[c]	2.6[c]	65.8
Crimes of theft (11,218,310)	100.0	.6	41.4	14.5	17.2	7.8	8.4	10.0
Completed (10,875,510)	100.0	.3	42.4	14.8	17.4	7.8	8.5	8.8
Attempted (342,790)	100.0	9.2	10.4	6.6	11.3	7.1	5.5	49.9
Personal larceny with contact (344,600)	100.0	0[c]	43.1	13.5	26.9	6.0	5.2	5.3
Personal larceny without contact (10,873,710)	100.0	.6	41.4	14.6	16.9	7.9	8.5	10.2

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than $50	$50-$99	$100-$249	$250-$499	$500 or more	Not known and not available
White								
All household crimes (11,821,320)	**100.0**	**1.9**	**30.2**	**12.0**	**13.9**	**8.0**	**19.6**	**14.4**
Completed (10,678,380)	100.0	.8	31.1	12.7	14.6	8.5	21.4	10.8
Attempted (1,142,940)	100.0	11.9	21.6	5.2	6.9	3.9	3.2	47.3
Burglary (3,847,350)	100.0	3.8	17.2	8.0	12.5	8.7	27.3	22.5
Completed (3,125,520)	100.0	1.3	15.4	9.1	14.2	10.6	33.3	15.9
Forcible entry (1,420,670)	100.0	2.4	7.8	3.4	8.2	8.9	45.4	23.9
Unlawful entry without force (1,704,850)	100.0	.4[c]	21.8	13.9	19.2	12.1	23.3	9.3
Attempted forcible entry (721,830)	100.0	14.6	24.7	3.2	5.0	.5[c]	1.2[c]	50.8
Household larceny (6,908,190)	100.0	1.0	41.7	15.6	16.1	7.9	7.5	10.2
Completed (6,742,160)	100.0	.7	42.1	15.9	16.3	8.0	7.5	9.4
Attempted (166,030)	100.0	12.5	25.9	4.3[c]	5.7[c]	3.2[c]	5.4[c]	43.0
Motor vehicle theft (1,065,780)	100.0	1.0[c]	2.5	3.2	4.5	6.1	70.6	12.0
Completed (810,690)	100.0	.2[c]	.2[c]	.5[c]	1.9[c]	3.6	90.4	3.2
Attempted (255,090)	100.0	3.7[c]	9.8	11.6	12.9	14.2	7.6	40.1
Black								
All personal crimes (1,642,490)	**100.0**	**.8[c]**	**35.9**	**14.6**	**14.9**	**8.0**	**8.8**	**16.9**
Crimes of violence[b] (277,830)	100.0	3.5[c]	21.0	9.0	9.6	13.4	14.3	29.2
Completed (238,930)	100.0	2.3[c]	21.6	10.5	11.2	14.7	13.5	26.3
Attempted (38,900)	100.0	11.3[c]	17.1[c]	0[c]	0[c]	5.2[c]	19.4[c]	47.0
Robbery (191,130)	100.0	0[c]	22.6	13.1	14.0	18.4	16.8	15.2
Completed (189,210)	100.0	0[c]	21.8	13.2	14.1	18.6	17.0	15.3
With injury (53,620)	100.0	0[c]	13.0[c]	13.7[c]	21.9[c]	11.4[c]	19.7[c]	20.3[c]
Without injury (135,590)	100.0	0[c]	25.3	13.0	11.0[c]	21.4	16.0	13.4
Attempted (1,920)	100.0[c]	0[c]	100.0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]
With injury (0)	100.0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]
Without injury (1,920)	100.0[c]	0[c]	100.0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]
Assault (77,140)	100.0	12.7[c]	13.1[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	9.8[c]	64.4
Aggravated (27,760)	100.0	19.1[c]	6.1[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	74.8
Simple (49,380)	100.0	9.2[c]	17.0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	15.3[c]	58.5
Crimes of theft (1,364,660)	100.0	.3[c]	39.0	15.7	16.0	7.0	7.7	14.4
Completed (1,327,650)	100.0	.2[c]	39.6	16.1	15.8	7.1	7.9	13.3
Attempted (37,000)	100.0	5.0[c]	15.9[c]	4.3[c]	22.0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	52.9
Personal larceny with contact (86,130)	100.0	0[c]	46.7	20.5	17.4[c]	7.3[c]	5.9[c]	2.1[c]
Personal larceny without contact (1,278,530)	100.0	.3[c]	38.4	15.4	15.9	6.9	7.8	15.2
All household crimes (2,182,060)	**100.0**	**2.1**	**22.5**	**13.6**	**13.7**	**8.2**	**19.8**	**20.1**
Completed (1,901,530)	100.0	.6[c]	24.1	14.2	15.3	8.7	22.1	15.1
Attempted (280,530)	100.0	12.1	11.7	9.4	3.0[c]	4.8[c]	4.5[c]	54.4
Burglary (825,580)	100.0	3.8	12.1	8.3	11.2	7.6	25.4	31.6
Completed (637,280)	100.0	.5[c]	11.9	9.4	14.2	9.5	32.1	22.4
Forcible entry (381,670)	100.0	.5[c]	8.8	4.6	6.0	8.8	40.6	30.8
Unlawful entry without force (255,600)	100.0	.7[c]	16.5	16.7	26.5	10.5	19.3	9.8
Attempted forcible entry (188,310)	100.0	14.9	12.9	4.4[c]	1.1[c]	1.2[c]	2.8[c]	62.7
Household larceny (1,158,410)	100.0	1.1[c]	33.5	19.0	17.0	8.6	8.3	12.5
Completed (1,126,910)	100.0	.7[c]	34.0	18.6	17.5	8.8	8.4	11.9
Attempted (31,500)	100.0	14.4[c]	13.9[c]	33.8[c]	0[c]	0[c]	5.7[c]	32.2[c]
Motor vehicle theft (198,070)	100.0	.8[c]	2.0[c]	3.8[c]	4.2[c]	8.3	63.8	17.1
Completed (137,350)	100.0	0[c]	0[c]	0[c]	1.3[c]	3.7[c]	88.0	7.1[c]
Attempted (60,720)	100.0	2.5[c]	6.6[c]	12.5[c]	10.7[c]	18.7[c]	9.1[c]	39.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

[b] Includes data on rape, not shown separately.

[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 83. Selected personal crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and value of loss

Race and type of crime	Total	No monetary value	Less than $10	$10-$49	$50-$99	$100-$249	$250-$999	$1,000 or more	Not known and not available
All races[a]									
Robbery (678,150)	100.0	0[c]	8.4	21.8	14.6	14.3	23.5	9.4	8.1
Crimes of theft[b] (12,509,770)	100.0	.3	11.7	32.1	15.8	18.8	13.2	3.3	4.8
White									
Robbery (476,940)	100.0	0[c]	9.3	22.8	14.5	13.8	20.9	9.1	9.5
Crimes of theft[b] (10,875,510)	100.0	.3	11.9	32.2	15.6	19.0	13.4	3.4	4.3
Black									
Robbery (189,210)	100.0	0[c]	6.8[c]	18.7	14.3	16.2	30.4	8.6	5.0[c]
Crimes of theft[b] (1,327,550)	100.0	.2[c]	10.4	30.2	17.4	17.0	12.8	3.0	9.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

[b] Includes both personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

[c] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 84. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by race of victims, type of crime, and proportion of loss recovered

Race and type of crime	Total	None recovered[c]	Some recovered: Total	Some recovered: Less than half	Some recovered: Half or more	Some recovered: Proportion unknown[d]	All recovered	Not available
All races[a]								
All personal crimes[b] (13,199,780)	**100.0**	**73.5**	**5.9**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**17.0**
Robbery (678,150)	100.0	59.8	13.8	3.5	2.1[e]	8.2	6.2	20.3
Crimes of theft (12,509,770)	100.0	74.2	5.5	1.0	1.2	3.3	3.4	16.9
Personal larceny with contact (445,660)	100.0	67.3	12.6	2.9[e]	.8[e]	8.9	6.4	13.7
Personal larceny without contact (12,064,110)	100.0	74.5	5.2	.9	1.2	3.0	3.3	17.0
All household crimes (12,532,820)	**100.0**	**70.3**	**7.9**	**1.2**	**1.7**	**5.1**	**5.5**	**16.2**
Burglary (3,546,160)	100.0	62.6	6.4	1.5	1.4	3.5	4.0	27.0
Household larceny (8,017,840)	100.0	80.8	3.5	.8	.8	1.9	4.2	11.5
Motor vehicle theft (963,820)	100.0	12.0	50.1	3.0	10.1	37.0	22.1	15.6
White								
All personal crimes[b] (11,359,400)	**100.0**	**72.9**	**6.0**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**3.5**	**3.7**	**17.5**
Robbery (476,940)	100.0	55.4	15.2	4.6	2.6[e]	8.0	7.7	21.7
Crimes of theft (10,875,510)	100.0	73.6	5.6	1.1	1.2	3.3	3.5	17.3
Personal larceny with contact (336,180)	100.0	63.8	15.1	2.7[e]	1.0[e]	11.4	7.4	13.7
Personal larceny without contact (10,539,340)	100.0	73.9	5.3	1.0	1.2	3.1	3.4	17.4
All household crimes (10,430,310)	**100.0**	**69.2**	**8.2**	**1.2**	**1.8**	**5.2**	**5.8**	**16.8**
Burglary (2,877,450)	100.0	59.8	6.8	1.6	1.5	3.6	4.2	29.3
Household larceny (6,742,160)	100.0	80.1	3.8	.8	.9	2.2	4.5	11.5
Motor vehicle theft (810,690)	100.0	12.1	49.3	2.8	10.3	36.2	22.1	16.3
Black								
All personal crimes[b] (1,521,790)	**100.0**	**77.1**	**6.3**	**.6[e]**	**1.5**	**4.2**	**2.7**	**14.0**
Robbery (189,210)	100.0	69.6	11.0	.9[e]	.9[e]	9.2	2.8[e]	16.6
Crimes of theft (1,327,650)	100.0	78.4	5.5	.6[e]	1.6	3.3	2.5	13.6
Personal larceny with contact (86,130)	100.0	81.1	6.1[e]	4.2[e]	0[e]	1.9[e]	0[e]	12.8[e]
Personal larceny without contact (1,241,530)	100.0	78.2	5.4	.4[e]	1.7	3.4	2.7	13.7
All household crimes (1,842,980)	**100.0**	**76.2**	**7.0**	**1.0**	**1.4**	**4.7**	**4.0**	**12.7**
Burglary (578,730)	100.0	75.6	4.4	.6[e]	.9[e]	2.9	3.4	16.7
Household larceny (1,126,910)	100.0	84.5	2.1	.7[e]	.7[e]	.7[e]	2.4	11.1
Motor vehicle theft (137,350)	100.0	10.9[e]	59.0	4.8[e]	9.3[e]	44.9	20.2	9.9[e]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.

[b] Includes data on rape, not shown separately, but excludes data on assault, which by definition does not involve theft.

[c] Includes items that were taken that had no value.

[d] Includes items that were recovered that had no value.

[e] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 85. Household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in theft loss, by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss	All household crimes (12,532,820)	Burglary (3,546,160)	Household larceny (8,017,840)	Motor vehicle theft (968,820)
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
No monetary value	.6	.2[a]	.8	.2[a]
Less than $10	8.9	4.0	12.1	0[a]
$10-$49	22.8	12.4	30.2	.2[a]
$50-$99	13.7	10.0	16.9	.4[a]
$100-$249	16.1	16.3	17.7	1.7
$250-$999	17.0	26.8	13.1	12.7
$1,000 or more	15.2	24.3	3.1	81.7
Not available	5.7	5.9	6.0	3.0

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 86. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime

Type of crime	Percent
All personal crimes	**5.5**
Crimes of violence	9.5
Completed	18.1
Attempted	4.4
Rape	17.9
Robbery	12.8
Completed	15.5
With injury	26.7
From serious assault	34.9
From minor assault	19.4
Without injury	7.8
Attempted	7.8
With injury	24.1
From serious assault	33.6[a]
From minor assault	16.0[a]
Without injury	1.6[a]
Assault	8.4
Aggravated	12.2
Simple	6.4
Crimes of theft	3.9
Completed	4.0
Attempted	2.1
Personal larceny with contact	3.4
Personal larceny without contact	3.9
Completed	4.0
Less than $50	1.4
$50 or more	6.3
Amount not available	4.3
Attempted	2.0[a]
All household crimes	**5.5**
Completed	5.8
Attempted	3.9
Burglary	6.3
Completed	7.3
Forcible entry	11.0
Unlawful entry without force	4.2
Attempted forcible entry	3.0
Household larceny	2.8
Completed	2.7
Less than $50	1.1
$50 or more	4.3
Amount not available	1.5[a]
Attempted	3.7
Motor vehicle theft	18.7
Completed	25.1
Attempted	6.6

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 87. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and race of victims

Type of crime	White	Black
All personal crimes	**5.5**	**6.0**
Crimes of violence	9.6	9.4
Completed	18.9	15.5
Attempted	4.4	5.2
Rape	17.0[a]	14.9[a]
Robbery	13.7	11.2
Assault	8.6	8.2
Crimes of theft	3.9	3.9
Completed	4.0	4.2
Attempted	2.4	0[a]
Personal larceny with contact	4.5	0[a]
Personal larceny without contact	3.9	4.2
All household crimes	**5.5**	**4.9**
Completed	5.9	5.0
Attempted	3.6	4.6
Burglary	6.1	5.4
Household larceny	2.9	2.2
Motor vehicle theft	19.2	17.8

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 88. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and victim-offender relationship

Type of crime	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
Crimes of violence	**9.5**	**9.0**	**10.1**
Completed	18.1	18.1	18.1
Attempted	4.4	4.1	4.9
Rape	17.9	25.0	9.3[a]
Robbery	12.8	13.0	12.2
Assault	8.4	7.0	10.0

[a]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 89. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by type of crime and number of days lost

Type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	Not known and not available
All personal crimes (1,054,330)	**100.0**	**37.9**	**43.1**	**3.6**	**10.4**	**5.1**
Crimes of violence (535,460)	100.0	18.6	49.9	5.6	17.6	8.3
Completed (378,450)	100.0	9.7	53.1	6.9	22.7	7.7
Attempted (157,010)	100.0	40.1	42.3	2.5[a]	5.4[a]	9.6[a]
Rape (25,180)	100.0	11.6[a]	31.5[a]	8.3[a]	32.3[a]	16.2[a]
Robbery (132,270)	100.0	19.6	51.9	6.5[a]	17.6	4.4[a]
Assault (378,010)	100.0	18.7	50.5	5.1	16.6	9.1
Crimes of theft (518,870)	100.0	57.8	36.0	1.5[a]	2.9[a]	1.8[a]
Completed (501,400)	100.0	57.5	36.2	1.6[a]	3.0[a]	1.9[a]
Attempted (17,470)	100.0	68.6[a]	31.4[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Personal larceny with contact (17,340)	100.0	36.5[a]	41.3[a]	0[a]	22.2[a]	0[a]
Personal larceny without contact (501,530)	100.0	58.6	35.8	1.6[a]	2.2[a]	1.9[a]
All household crimes (872,190)	**100.0**	**43.9**	**45.6**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**4.2**
Completed (775,670)	100.0	42.3	46.5	2.3	2.7	4.1
Attempted (96,510)	100.0	56.8	38.2	0[a]	0[a]	5.0[a]
Burglary (352,450)	100.0	39.9	48.4	1.6[a]	3.8[a]	4.4[a]
Household larceny (242,830)	100.0	59.4	32.3	0[a]	1.7[a]	4.4[a]
Motor vehicle theft (276,920)	100.0	35.4	53.6	4.5[a]	1.1[a]	3.9[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
[a]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 90. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by number of days lost and victim-offender relationship

Number of days lost	All victimizations (535,460)	Involving strangers (288,370)	Involving nonstrangers (247,090)
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Less than 1 day	18.6	20.7	16.2
1-5 days	49.9	48.7	51.4
6-10 days	5.6	5.0[a]	6.3[a]
11 days or more	17.6	16.8	18.5
Not known and not available	8.3	8.8	7.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.
[a]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 91. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations resulting in loss of time from work, by race of victims, type of crime and number of days lost

Race and type of crime	Total	Less than 1 day	1-5 days	6-10 days	11 days or more	Not known and not available
White						
All personal crimes (895,980)	**100.0**	**39.5**	**42.3**	**4.0**	**9.0**	**5.2**
Crimes of violence (442,850)	100.0	20.0	50.0	6.3	14.9	8.8
Crimes of theft (453,130)	100.0	58.5	34.9	1.7[a]	3.3[a]	1.7[a]
All household crimes (719,850)	**100.0**	**45.1**	**45.4**	**1.8[a]**	**1.4[a]**	**4.3**
Burglary (278,560)	100.0	44.9	45.7	1.2[a]	2.3[a]	4.0[a]
Household larceny (208,520)	100.0	57.3	33.0	0[a]	1.9[a]	5.1[a]
Motor vehicle theft (232,770)	100.0	34.3	56.0	4.0[a]	0[a]	3.9[a]
Black						
All personal crimes (140,610)	**100.0**	**28.5**	**47.8**	**1.5[a]**	**18.6**	**3.7[a]**
Crimes of violence (84,850)	100.0	12.9[a]	47.7	2.5[a]	30.7	6.1[a]
Crimes of theft (55,760)	100.0	52.1	47.9	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
All household crimes (117,260)	**100.0**	**38.9**	**47.4**	**2.8[a]**	**7.1[a]**	**3.8[a]**
Burglary (52,080)	100.0	24.5[a]	60.0	0[a]	10.1[a]	5.4[a]
Household larceny (26,060)	100.0	63.0	37.0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Motor vehicle theft (39,110)	100.0	42.0	37.7[a]	8.5[a]	7.7[a]	4.1[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a]Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 92. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of victimizations, by type of crime and whether or not reported to the police

Type of crime	Total	Reported to the police: Yes[a]	Reported to the police: No	Reported to the police: Not known and not available
All crimes (34,730,820)	**100.0**	**36.9**	**62.0**	**1.1**
All personal crimes (19,004,560)	**100.0**	**33.8**	**64.9**	**1.3**
Crimes of violence (5,660,570)	100.0	48.4	50.6	1.1
Completed (2,085,950)	100.0	56.5	42.8	.7[b]
Attempted (3,574,620)	100.0	43.6	55.1	1.3
Rape (140,900)	100.0	53.2	46.8	0[b]
Completed (64,800)	100.0	59.9	40.1	0[b]
Attempted (76,090)	100.0	47.6	52.4	0[b]
Robbery (1,030,460)	100.0	56.1	42.6	1.4[b]
Completed (678,150)	100.0	65.7	33.9	.3[b]
With injury (275,650)	100.0	74.6	25.4	0[b]
From serious assault (130,050)	100.0	76.9	23.1	0[b]
From minor assault (145,610)	100.0	72.5	27.5	0[b]
Without injury (402,490)	100.0	59.7	39.7	.6[b]
Attempted (352,310)	100.0	37.5	59.2	3.3[b]
With injury (97,090)	100.0	60.6	33.0	6.4[b]
From serious assault (44,730)	100.0	67.5	32.5[b]	0[b]
From minor assault (52,370)	100.0	54.6	33.5	11.9[b]
Without injury (255,220)	100.0	28.7	69.2	2.1[b]
Assault (4,489,220)	100.0	46.4	52.5	1.0
Aggravated (1,543,150)	100.0	59.6	39.0	1.4
Completed with injury (480,800)	100.0	61.5	38.1	.4[b]
Attempted with weapon (1,062,350)	100.0	58.8	39.4	1.8
Simple (2,946,070)	100.0	39.5	59.6	.9
Completed with injury (862,200)	100.0	46.2	52.5	1.3[b]
Attempted without weapon (2,083,860)	100.0	36.8	62.6	.7[b]
Crimes of theft (13,343,980)	100.0	27.6	71.0	1.4
Completed (12,509,770)	100.0	27.9	70.7	1.4
Attempted (834,210)	100.0	23.0	76.1	1.0[b]
Personal larceny with contact (508,690)	100.0	33.4	65.7	.8[b]
Purse snatching (184,940)	100.0	44.8	55.2	0[b]
Completed (121,910)	100.0	59.1	40.9	0[b]
Attempted (63,030)	100.0	17.1[b]	82.9	0[b]
Pocket picking (323,760)	100.0	26.9	71.8	1.3[b]
Personal larceny without contact (12,835,290)	100.0	27.4	71.2	1.4
Completed (12,064,110)	100.0	27.6	71.0	1.4
Less than $50 (5,317,450)	100.0	10.9	87.8	1.2
$50 or more (6,162,780)	100.0	41.9	56.6	1.5
Amount not available (583,880)	100.0	28.9	68.8	2.3[b]
Attempted (771,180)	100.0	23.4	75.5	1.1[b]
All household crimes (15,726,260)	**100.0**	**40.6**	**58.5**	**.9**
Completed (13,263,270)	100.0	41.9	57.3	.8
Attempted (2,462,990)	100.0	33.5	65.3	1.3
Burglary (5,623,160)	100.0	52.1	46.9	1.0
Completed (4,276,620)	100.0	58.6	40.5	.9
Forcible entry (1,963,280)	100.0	76.6	22.8	.6[b]
Unlawful entry without force (2,313,330)	100.0	43.4	55.5	1.1
Attempted forcible entry (1,346,540)	100.0	31.5	67.1	1.4
Household larceny (8,624,360)	100.0	27.5	71.8	.8
Completed (8,017,840)	100.0	27.4	71.8	.8
Less than $50 (3,458,690)	100.0	14.3	85.3	.4[b]
$50 or more (4,080,310)	100.0	39.2	59.8	1.0
Amount not available (478,830)	100.0	22.0	76.0	2.0[b]
Attempted (606,520)	100.0	28.4	71.6	0[b]
Motor vehicle theft (1,478,750)	100.0	73.4	25.6	1.1[b]
Completed (968,820)	100.0	88.6	11.1	.4[b]
Attempted (509,930)	100.0	44.5	53.1	2.4[b]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of victimizations shown in parentheses.

[a] Figures in this column represent the rates at which victimizations were reported to the police, or "police reporting rates."

[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 93. Personal crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by selected characteristics of victims and type of crime

Characteristic	All personal crimes	Crimes of violence	Crimes of theft
Sex			
Both sexes	33.8	48.4	27.6
Male	32.7	44.5	26.8
Female	35.0	54.3	28.5
Race			
White	33.5	47.9	27.8
Black	36.9	52.8	26.9
Ethnicity			
Hispanic	37.3	48.7	29.9
Non-Hispanic	33.6	48.3	27.5

Table 94. Personal crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and sex of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations			Involving strangers			Involving nonstrangers		
	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female
Crimes of violence	**48.4**	**44.5**	**54.3**	**50.4**	**47.8**	**56.3**	**45.7**	**38.4**	**52.7**
Completed	56.5	52.8	61.3	60.2	55.8	68.9	52.2	47.9	55.8
Attempted	43.6	40.2	49.5	45.1	43.8	48.4	41.4	32.9	50.4
Rape	53.2	58.8[a]	52.8	54.2	66.5[a]	53.2	52.1	49.1[a]	52.3
Robbery	56.1	47.5	69.6	55.7	46.8	71.5	57.3	51.0	64.1
Completed	65.7	58.7	74.4	68.5	60.9	78.1	56.4	51.4	62.3
With injury	74.6	70.0	81.5	75.3	67.8	87.6	72.2	77.6	65.4
From serious assault	76.9	74.7	85.0	80.5	75.8	100.0	64.2	70.2[a]	49.1[a]
From minor assault	72.5	62.5	80.3	70.4	53.8	83.5	78.2	86.7[a]	71.6[a]
Without injury	59.7	49.7	70.4	64.0	55.3	73.2	44.3	30.6[a]	60.0
Attempted	37.5	31.0	54.6	33.6	29.3	48.6	60.3	49.4[a]	68.5
With injury	60.6	51.7	72.9	55.5	48.0	70.0	75.3	71.3[a]	77.5[a]
From serious assault	67.5	63.8	75.2[a]	65.4	60.8	79.3[a]	77.5[a]	100.0[a]	68.3[a]
From minor assault	54.6	37.9[a]	71.7	45.2[a]	29.8[a]	64.6[a]	74.3[a]	61.8[a]	82.5[a]
Without injury	28.7	25.1	41.3	26.7	24.5	36.2[a]	46.0[a]	34.0[a]	57.7[a]
Assault	46.4	43.8	50.8	48.4	48.1	49.2	44.4	37.1	51.7
Aggravated	59.6	59.4	60.1	61.1	60.7	62.5	57.4	56.9	58.0
Completed with injury	61.5	63.3	57.0	62.5	63.8	56.6	60.6	62.7	57.1
Attempted with weapon	58.8	57.6	61.5	60.7	59.6	63.8	55.0	52.4	58.6
Simple	39.5	33.9	47.3	39.7	38.9	41.9	39.3	27.1	49.8
Completed with injury	46.2	39.8	53.2	46.2	44.6	51.9	46.1	33.4	53.5
Attempted without weapon	36.8	31.8	44.4	37.6	36.8	39.5	35.9	24.8	47.4
Crimes of theft	**27.6**	**26.8**	**28.5**	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	27.9	27.3	28.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	23.0	20.1	26.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	33.4	28.7	36.6	33.7	28.9	36.6	26.5[a]	26.5[a]	0[a]
Purse snatching	44.8	100.0[a]	43.4	44.1	100.0[a]	43.4	100.0[a]	100.0[a]	0[a]
Completed	59.1	100.0[a]	57.5	58.3	100.0[a]	57.5	100.0[a]	100.0[a]	0[a]
Attempted	17.1[a]	0[a]	17.1[a]	17.1[a]	0[a]	17.1[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Pocket picking	26.9	27.1	26.7	27.5	28.1	26.7	15.5[a]	15.5[a]	0[a]
Personal larceny without contact	27.4	26.7	28.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Completed	27.6	27.2	28.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Less than $50	10.9	10.2	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
$50 or more	41.9	40.2	44.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	28.9	26.1	31.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempted	23.4	20.1	28.7	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not available. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because victims rarely see the offender.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 95. Personal crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and race of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black
Crimes of violence	**47.9**	**52.8**	**50.0**	**53.7**	**45.1**	**51.5**
Completed	55.1	67.5	57.9	72.5	51.8	60.9
Attempted	43.9	42.5	46.0	40.6	40.9	45.1
Rape	56.2	54.1	52.6	60.6	59.4	38.7[a]
Robbery	56.4	57.7	56.1	57.0	57.2	60.6
Completed	64.5	72.0	67.4	74.4	55.1	63.1
With injury	73.6	80.7	75.1	75.2	69.2	100.0[a]
From serious assault	74.9	90.4	78.0	88.3	63.7[a]	100.0[a]
From minor assault	72.5	72.4	72.3	62.8[a]	73.0	100.0[a]
Without injury	56.8	68.5	61.1	74.1	42.6	47.8[a]
Attempted	42.0	23.2	38.2	20.1[a]	62.6	48.7[a]
With injury	72.7	36.3[a]	67.2	31.8[a]	89.3[a]	48.7[a]
From serious assault	76.8	33.9[a]	78.2	17.3[a]	70.0[a]	100.0[a]
From minor assault	67.9	37.3[a]	50.5[a]	38.8[a]	100.0[a]	33.5[a]
Without injury	32.4	28.4[a]	30.4	14.1[a]	46.0[a]	0[a]
Assault	46.1	50.5	48.2	50.2	43.7	50.7
Aggravated	61.8	52.0	63.3	52.7	59.4	51.2
Completed with injury	63.1	61.1	60.4	83.0	65.7	47.9
Attempted with weapon	61.2	48.4	64.3	45.7	55.0	53.6
Simple	38.6	49.1	39.2	46.7	38.0	50.4
Completed with injury	44.4	64.2	45.0	58.1[a]	44.0	66.4
Attempted without weapon	36.1	43.3	37.3	43.5	34.9	43.2
Crimes of theft	**27.8**	**26.9**	...	...	...	...
Completed	28.0	27.8	...	...	...	...
Attempted	24.1	15.3[a]	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	35.5	31.2	36.6	28.1	0[a]	69.0[a]
Purse snatching	46.8	45.8[a]	46.8	41.4[a]	0[a]	100.0[a]
Completed	61.5	72.3[a]	61.5	68.5[a]	0[a]	100.0[a]
Attempted	21.1[a]	0[a]	21.1[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Pocket picking	29.0	23.9[a]	30.4	21.6[a]	0[a]	53.1[a]
Personal larceny without contact	27.5	26.6	...	...	...	...
Completed	27.7	27.3	...	...	...	...
Less than $50	11.0	10.8	...	...	...	...
$50 or more	42.0	40.3	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	29.5	29.4	...	...	...	...
Attempted	24.3	17.3[a]	...	...	...	...

... Not available. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because victims rarely see the offender.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 96. Personal crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, victim-offender relationship, and ethnicity of victims

Type of crime	All victimizations		Involving strangers		Involving nonstrangers	
	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic
Crimes of violence	**48.7**	**48.3**	**49.0**	**50.7**	**48.0**	**45.3**
Completed	44.8	57.3	54.4	60.8	29.8	53.3
Attempted	50.8	43.1	46.1	45.3	59.5	40.2
Rape	42.9[a]	53.8	57.6[a]	53.9	0[a]	53.5
Robbery	49.9	56.9	51.4	56.6	34.7[a]	57.8
Completed	52.6	67.0	53.8	70.6	37.0[a]	56.0
With injury	65.7	75.3	65.7	76.4	0[a]	72.2
From serious assault	55.1[a]	80.3	54.6[a]	86.2	0[a]	64.2
From minor assault	100.0[a]	71.3	100.0[a]	68.6	0[a]	78.2
Without injury	45.5	61.1	46.5	66.7	37.0[a]	42.2
Attempted	46.1	36.5	47.8	31.7	32.4[a]	63.7
With injury	87.4[a]	55.8	87.3[a]	47.5	0[a]	75.3
From serious assault	100.0[a]	58.7	100.0[a]	53.4[a]	0[a]	77.5[a]
From minor assault	63.2[a]	53.7	63.1[a]	42.2[a]	0[a]	74.3[a]
Without injury	29.1[a]	29.1	28.5[a]	27.0	32.4[a]	49.7[a]
Assault	48.3	46.3	47.4	48.6	49.4	43.9
Aggravated	66.2	59.0	75.2	59.6	47.2	58.2
Completed with injury	58.8[a]	61.0	82.1[a]	60.9	20.0[a]	61.0
Attempted with weapon	67.8	58.1	73.9	59.1	54.1	56.0
Simple	39.2	39.7	26.5	41.2	50.1	38.3
Completed with injury	34.6	47.4	42.8[a]	46.9	30.5	47.7
Attempted without weapon	41.8	36.6	20.8	39.4	65.3	33.7
Crimes of theft	**29.9**	**27.5**	...	...	...	...
Completed	31.7	27.7	...	...	...	...
Attempted	12.8[a]	24.0	...	...	...	...
Personal larceny with contact	31.5	34.1	31.5	34.4	0[a]	26.5[a]
Purse snatching	37.9[a]	47.0	37.9[a]	46.2	0[a]	100.0[a]
Completed	63.6[a]	60.7	63.6[a]	59.7	0[a]	100.0[a]
Attempted	0[a]	20.4[a]	0[a]	20.4[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Pocket picking	27.2[a]	27.0	27.2[a]	27.7	0[a]	15.5[a]
Personal larceny without contact	29.7	27.3	...	...	...	...
Completed	31.2	27.5	...	...	...	...
Less than $50	14.9	10.8	...	...	...	...
$50 or more	39.5	42.1	...	...	...	...
Amount not available	41.8[a]	28.7	...	...	...	...
Attempted	14.9[a]	24.3	...	...	...	...

... Not available. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger is not made for the noncontact larcenies because victims rarely see the offender.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 97. Personal crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and age of victims

Type of crime	12-19	20-34	35-49	50-64	65 and over
All personal crimes	**21.6**	**36.9**	**40.3**	**35.6**	**44.3**
Crimes of violence	**34.7**	**50.4**	**61.9**	**61.1**	**66.1**
Completed	38.1	60.3	71.9	84.7	76.2
Attempted	32.5	44.7	57.4	45.7	57.5
Rape	50.0	56.4	27.0[a]	0[a]	100.0[a]
Robbery	34.1	55.4	66.5	82.6	85.7
Completed	41.7	64.0	76.0	89.8	96.4
With injury	46.8	69.1	91.3	100.0	100.0
From serious assault	51.7[a]	70.2	93.2	100.0[a]	100.0[a]
From minor assault	43.6[a]	68.1	87.4[a]	100.0	100.0[a]
Without injury	39.1	60.5	64.8	83.6	89.8[a]
Attempted	22.1	39.5	51.3	52.6[a]	26.9[a]
With injury	30.3[a]	66.2	74.7	68.7[a]	54.3[a]
From serious assault	43.6[a]	60.1	100.0[a]	68.7[a]	0[a]
From minor assault	27.9[a]	76.2[a]	60.7[a]	0[a]	54.3[a]
Without injury	19.7[a]	30.8	36.7[a]	42.6[a]	0[a]
Assault	34.3	48.9	61.3	52.4	55.6
Aggravated	51.6	58.0	75.5	71.8	55.4
Completed with injury	51.1	61.0	83.3	77.7	37.7[a]
Attempted with weapon	51.9	56.8	72.2	68.4	66.8[a]
Simple	25.5	44.4	52.8	39.2	55.7
Completed with injury	29.2	56.0	60.7	76.7[a]	51.6[a]
Attempted without weapon	23.5	39.6	50.8	33.1	56.7
Crimes of theft	**14.6**	**30.3**	**34.0**	**29.7**	**37.9**
Completed	14.6	31.0	34.3	29.9	39.3
Attempted	13.9	22.0	30.0	27.3	16.1[a]
Personal larceny with contact	17.9	32.7	31.5	47.6	44.9
Purse snatching	51.6[a]	31.4	45.4[a]	69.7	52.6
Completed	73.8[a]	41.8[a]	49.0[a]	90.4	59.3
Attempted	0[a]	21.9[a]	32.0[a]	0[a]	0[a]
Pocket picking	5.8[a]	33.8	26.3	31.5[a]	39.7
Personal larceny without contact	14.5	30.3	34.1	28.8	36.7
Completed	14.5	30.9	34.4	28.7	38.0
Less than $50	4.4	14.8	14.4	9.7	22.9
$50 or more	34.0	40.6	47.0	45.1	50.3
Amount not available	10.2[a]	37.8	37.7	17.5[a]	43.1
Attempted	14.8	22.0	30.0	29.2	18.0[a]

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 98. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by age of victims and victim-offender relationship

Age	All victimizations	Involving strangers	Involving nonstrangers
All ages	**48.4**	**50.4**	**45.7**
12-19	34.7	37.1	32.2
20-34	50.4	50.5	50.4
35-49	61.9	66.9	55.0
50-64	61.1	63.1	57.8
65 and over	66.1	62.5	74.1

Table 99. Household crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime, race of head of household, and form of tenure

Type of crime	All households[a]			White			Black		
	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented	Both forms	Owned	Rented
All household crimes	**40.6**	**44.1**	**36.8**	**40.8**	**44.5**	**36.2**	**39.9**	**41.7**	**38.9**
Completed	41.9	45.4	38.0	42.2	45.8	37.5	40.5	42.2	39.5
Attempted	33.5	36.1	31.1	32.9	36.3	29.6	37.2	39.2	36.2
Burglary	**52.1**	**57.0**	**47.3**	**52.1**	**57.8**	**45.4**	**52.6**	**51.8**	**52.9**
Completed	58.6	62.9	54.0	58.5	63.7	51.8	59.5	56.5	60.9
Forcible entry	76.6	80.2	72.5	77.3	82.2	70.4	73.2	66.2	76.3
Unlawful entry without force	43.4	47.9	38.6	44.3	48.6	39.1	39.5	43.3	37.5
Attempted forcible entry	31.5	34.1	29.6	30.6	33.9	27.8	36.4	39.0	35.4
Household larceny	**27.5**	**31.4**	**22.7**	**28.4**	**32.1**	**23.4**	**22.9**	**27.2**	**20.1**
Completed	27.4	31.4	22.6	28.3	31.9	23.6	22.5	28.1	18.7
Less than $50	14.3	17.9	9.5	14.6	17.9	9.7	13.9	19.9	9.5
$50 or more	39.2	45.4	32.4	41.3	46.9	34.5	28.5	35.5	24.1
Amount not available	22.0	20.7	23.8	22.4	21.1	24.4	19.9	18.8[b]	20.9[b]
Attempted	28.4	32.7	23.5	28.6	35.4	20.1	30.6	8.0[b]	43.5
Motor vehicle theft	**73.4**	**75.3**	**71.4**	**73.3**	**75.0**	**71.5**	**76.4**	**80.4**	**72.9**
Completed	88.6	91.2	85.9	87.6	90.2	84.7	95.1	97.2	93.4
Attempted	44.5	44.9	44.2	44.5	43.4	45.7	45.1	56.2	33.4[b]

[a] Includes data on "other" races, not shown separately.
[b] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 100. Household crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime	Less than $7,500	$7,500-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$24,999	$25,000-$29,999	$30,000-$49,999	$50,000 or more
All household crimes	**30.9**	**33.8**	**40.2**	**42.6**	**44.7**	**43.0**	**48.4**
Completed	32.5	34.0	41.7	43.0	46.1	44.2	50.3
Attempted	23.3	33.0	32.2	40.2	38.2	36.4	37.2
Burglary	**39.8**	**40.0**	**51.9**	**55.5**	**63.4**	**62.5**	**56.5**
Completed	45.6	42.4	58.8	61.4	68.7	70.4	62.4
Forcible entry	61.4	61.2	78.3	76.3	89.8	89.7	80.6
Unlawful entry without force	34.6	26.2	39.0	50.1	44.1	49.7	50.9
Attempted forcible entry	23.8	31.3	31.1	35.3	46.2	36.9	34.3
Household larceny	**19.3**	**21.6**	**25.9**	**28.4**	**30.7**	**28.4**	**37.4**
Completed	19.3	21.4	26.4	28.1	31.3	28.0	37.1
Less than $50	11.2	11.7	16.2	17.8	18.4	10.2	21.0
$50 or more	27.0	33.0	37.4	36.2	43.8	44.6	49.1
Amount not available	27.9	4.7[a]	16.0[a]	27.6	17.8[a]	18.8	29.7[a]
Attempted	18.2	23.7[a]	16.8[a]	32.6	26.0	33.5	41.8
Motor vehicle theft	**62.3**	**75.3**	**75.7**	**82.2**	**68.5**	**67.6**	**77.0**
Completed	75.0	91.7	86.9	90.6	83.5	90.2	94.7
Attempted	30.6[a]	48.8[a]	53.6	62.2	43.5	38.1	37.0

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 101. Household crimes, 1987

Percent of victimizations reported to the police, by value of loss and type of crime

Value of loss[a]	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
All losses[b]	**41.3**	**59.7**	**27.4**	**88.6**
Less than $10[c]	12.4	14.1	11.9	100.0[d]
$10-$49	17.8	31.7	15.3	0[d]
$50-$99	24.1	31.5	22.3	0[d]
$100-$249	41.3	49.6	37.8	53.5[d]
$250-$999	64.5	72.2	55.5	82.1
$1,000 or more	87.8	89.5	70.3	91.5

[a] The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.

[b] "All losses" include data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their losses.

[c] Includes items that had no value.

[d] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 102. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of reasons for reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Total	To stop or prevent this incident from happening	To keep it from happening again or to others	In order to collect insurance
All personal crimes (5,929,510)	**100.0**	**8.7**	**16.6**	**6.8**
Crimes of violence (2,336,380)	100.0	15.9	27.4	.5[a]
Completed (1,045,230)	100.0	10.9	24.7	.7[a]
Attempted (1,291,150)	100.0	20.0	29.5	.4[a]
Rape (87,030)	100.0	19.2	25.5	0[a]
Robbery (630,020)	100.0	9.0	19.7	1.2[a]
Completed (540,120)	100.0	8.3	18.8	1.4[a]
With injury (235,460)	100.0	8.0	15.4	1.6[a]
Without injury (304,650)	100.0	8.5	21.5	1.2[a]
Attempted (89,900)	100.0	13.1[a]	25.1	0[a]
With injury (41,130)	100.0	10.2[a]	19.4[a]	0[a]
Without injury (48,770)	100.0	15.5[a]	30.0[a]	0[a]
Assault (1,619,320)	100.0	18.5	30.4	.3[a]
Aggravated (658,810)	100.0	15.7	26.6	.7[a]
Simple (960,510)	100.0	20.4	33.1	0[a]
Crimes of theft (3,593,130)	100.0	4.1	9.7	10.9
Completed (3,446,670)	100.0	4.0	9.3	10.8
Attempted (146,470)	100.0	6.6[a]	17.2	14.5
Personal larceny with contact (170,060)	100.0	4.5[a]	14.9	3.4[a]
Personal larceny without contact (3,423,070)	100.0	4.0	9.4	11.3
All household crimes (6,492,350)	**100.0**	**6.2**	**13.3**	**8.7**
Completed (5,783,840)	100.0	5.1	12.8	8.8
Attempted (708,510)	100.0	15.5	17.5	7.7
Burglary (3,136,140)	100.0	7.9	15.6	7.2
Completed (2,789,150)	100.0	6.6	15.0	7.9
Forcible entry (1,768,340)	100.0	5.8	14.7	7.4
Unlawful entry without force (1,020,810)	100.0	7.9	15.5	8.8
Attempted forcible entry (346,990)	100.0	18.3	19.9	1.6[a]
Household larceny (2,319,530)	100.0	5.2	12.4	9.8
Completed (2,158,980)	100.0	4.2	12.2	9.6
Attempted (160,550)	100.0	18.5	15.2	11.3
Motor vehicle theft (1,036,680)	100.0	3.7	8.5	10.8
Completed (835,710)	100.0	2.6	7.0	9.6
Attempted (200,970)	100.0	8.1	15.1	15.4

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for reporting victimizations to the police.

Desire to recover property	Need for help after incident	To punish the offender	Respondent's duty	Because it was a crime	Some other reason	Not available
21.5	**1.4**	**6.6**	**8.5**	**12.3**	**16.2**	**1.2**
6.3	3.4	9.1	7.0	12.1	16.9	1.3
12.2	6.2	12.0	6.8	10.4	15.5	.5[a]
1.5	1.2[a]	6.7	7.2	13.4	18.0	2.0
3.3[a]	2.8[a]	16.8[a]	2.5[a]	8.8[a]	18.8	2.3[a]
20.5	3.6	9.1	9.7	10.4	15.6	1.3[a]
23.6	3.8	9.6	9.7	8.4	16.2	.3[a]
20.6	8.7	7.8	9.8	9.9	18.2	0[a]
25.9	0[a]	10.9	9.6	7.2	14.7	.5[a]
1.9[a]	2.0[a]	6.2[a]	9.6[a]	22.7	11.9[a]	7.5[a]
0[a]	0[a]	9.1[a]	10.2[a]	34.7[a]	0[a]	16.4[a]
3.4[a]	3.8[a]	3.8[a]	9.1[a]	12.6[a]	21.9[a]	0[a]
.9[a]	3.4	8.7	6.2	12.9	17.3	1.3
1.2[a]	4.1	9.4	6.6	15.2	19.4	1.0[a]
.8[a]	2.9	8.2	6.0	11.3	15.9	1.5[a]
31.4	.1[a]	5.1	9.4	12.5	15.7	1.2
32.6	(Z)[a]	5.1	9.4	12.1	15.5	1.2
2.7[a]	1.7[a]	5.4[a]	10.8[a]	20.2	20.8	0[a]
27.7	0[a]	5.5[a]	6.7[a]	16.4	18.5	2.4[a]
31.5	.1[a]	5.0	9.6	12.3	15.6	1.1
29.6	**.2[a]**	**4.7**	**8.2**	**11.2**	**16.7**	**1.2**
33.1	.2[a]	4.7	7.9	10.5	15.7	1.2
1.5[a]	.2[a]	4.6	10.4	17.3	24.5	.7[a]
24.5	.2[a]	5.2	8.9	11.6	18.0	.9
27.5	.2[a]	5.6	8.5	11.0	16.8	.9
26.8	.3[a]	6.3	9.5	10.8	17.6	.7[a]
28.8	0[a]	4.3	6.6	11.4	15.4	1.2[a]
.5[a]	0[a]	2.1[a]	12.1	16.9	27.6	1.0[a]
30.8	.1[a]	3.9	8.4	11.0	16.9	1.7
32.7	.1[a]	3.7	8.3	11.1	16.3	1.8
4.3[a]	0[a]	7.0[a]	9.7[a]	9.0[a]	24.9	0[a]
42.6	.3[a]	5.0	5.6	10.6	12.2	.8[a]
52.6	.2[a]	4.5	5.0	7.2	10.5	.8[a]
.8[a]	.9[a]	7.0[a]	8.1	24.7	19.0	.8[a]

Z: Less than .05 per 1,000.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 103. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime

Type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else
All personal crimes (14,906,480)	**100.0**	**25.4**	**2.9**	**7.6**	**16.3**
Crimes of violence (3,316,790)	100.0	17.7	4.9	23.7	10.1
Completed (1,019,950)	100.0	11.4	3.5	24.3	11.4
Attempted (2,296,840)	100.0	20.5	5.5	23.4	9.5
Rape (85,430)	100.0	2.6[a]	0[a]	13.7[a]	3.5[a]
Robbery (528,460)	100.0	15.0	.3[a]	16.7	5.6
Completed (273,420)	100.0	9.6	0[a]	15.8	6.9
With injury (80,260)	100.0	7.2[a]	0[a]	18.0[a]	7.5[a]
Without injury (193,170)	100.0	10.5	0[a]	14.8	6.7[a]
Attempted (255,030)	100.0	20.7	.7[a]	17.7	4.1[a]
With injury (44,060)	100.0	22.8[a]	0[a]	21.5[a]	0[a]
Without injury (210,970)	100.0	20.3	.8[a]	17.0	4.9[a]
Assault (2,702,900)	100.0	18.7	5.9	25.3	11.1
Aggravated (699,110)	100.0	15.7	6.0	21.8	8.7
Simple (2,003,790)	100.0	19.7	5.9	26.6	12.0
Crimes of theft (11,589,700)	100.0	27.6	2.3	3.0	18.0
Completed (10,845,590)	100.0	26.2	2.2	2.9	18.8
Attempted (744,100)	100.0	47.8	3.7	4.6	7.1
Personal larceny with contact (397,790)	100.0	21.5	4.0[a]	4.1	15.1
Purse snatching (133,430)	100.0	24.7	7.3[a]	3.0[a]	8.7[a]
Pocket picking (264,360)	100.0	19.8	2.3[a]	4.6[a]	18.3
Personal larceny without contact (11,191,910)	100.0	27.8	2.2	2.9	18.1
Completed (10,512,240)	100.0	26.4	2.2	2.8	18.8
Less than $50 (5,601,830)	100.0	37.8	2.5	2.6	21.0
$50 or more (4,436,890)	100.0	12.0	1.7	3.3	15.9
Amount not available (473,520)	100.0	25.9	3.4	1.5[a]	21.2
Attempted (679,670)	100.0	49.0	2.6	4.7	7.5
All household crimes (11,373,440)	**100.0**	**31.4**	**5.0**	**5.3**	**3.3**
Completed (9,511,650)	100.0	29.2	4.6	6.0	3.2
Attempted (1,861,790)	100.0	42.6	7.1	1.8	4.3
Burglary (3,284,570)	100.0	25.5	6.2	5.9	5.7
Completed (2,262,520)	100.0	19.4	4.7	8.1	5.3
Forcible entry (593,970)	100.0	19.1	2.2[a]	7.3	3.7
Unlawful entry without force (1,668,550)	100.0	19.5	5.6	8.3	5.9
Attempted forcible entry (1,022,050)	100.0	39.1	9.5	1.1[a]	6.5
Household larceny (7,612,170)	100.0	33.8	4.7	4.9	2.4
Completed (7,112,500)	100.0	32.7	4.6	5.0	2.5
Less than $50 (3,595,360)	100.0	48.2	5.6	3.8	2.0
$50 or more (3,099,000)	100.0	14.6	3.4	6.3	2.7
Amount not available (418,150)	100.0	34.4	5.2	6.5	5.3
Attempted larceny (499,670)	100.0	48.7	5.3	3.6	1.1[a]
Motor vehicle theft (476,700)	100.0	34.0	3.2[a]	7.5	2.7[a]
Completed (136,630)	100.0	8.0[a]	4.3[a]	23.6	4.1[a]
Attempted (340,070)	100.0	44.5	2.7[a]	1.0[a]	2.1[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

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Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
4.9	**6.6**	**10.8**	**6.7**	**2.4**	**1.4**	**3.7**	**11.4**
.3[a]	.7	7.7	6.3	3.7	5.3	3.9	15.9
.4[a]	2.3	7.7	6.2	2.8	7.9	2.9	19.2
.3[a]	0[a]	7.7	6.4	4.1	4.1	4.3	14.4
2.4[a]	0[a]	0[a]	3.1[a]	12.4[a]	21.2	0[a]	41.1
.7[a]	4.2	16.9	8.5	5.3	6.0	3.2	17.7
1.4[a]	8.0	11.5	8.5	7.3	8.6	3.1[a]	19.3
4.8[a]	7.9[a]	10.0[a]	7.8[a]	7.7[a]	5.7[a]	2.7[a]	20.6
0[a]	8.1[a]	12.2	8.8	7.1[a]	9.8	3.2[a]	18.8
0[a]	0[a]	22.5	8.5	3.2[a]	3.3[a]	3.3[a]	15.9
0[a]	0[a]	19.6[a]	8.5[a]	8.5[a]	3.9[a]	0[a]	15.2[a]
0[a]	0[a]	23.2	8.5	2.1[a]	3.2[a]	4.0[a]	16.1
.2[a]	.1[a]	6.1	6.0	3.1	4.6	4.2	14.7
.3[a]	0[a]	7.6	4.6	4.5	6.6	4.9	19.2
.1[a]	.1[a]	5.6	6.5	2.6	3.9	3.9	13.2
6.3	8.3	11.7	6.9	2.0	.3	3.6	10.1
6.3	8.9	11.6	7.0	2.0	.3	3.5	10.3
5.2	0[a]	12.4	4.5	1.9[a]	.5[a]	5.1	7.1
5.4	6.7	14.0	6.6	4.6	2.1[a]	5.0	10.9
1.4[a]	1.3[a]	13.9	10.1[a]	6.0[a]	3.0[a]	4.5[a]	16.0
7.4	9.5	14.1	4.8[a]	3.9[a]	1.7[a]	5.2[a]	8.3
6.3	8.4	11.6	6.9	1.9	.2	3.6	10.1
6.3	8.9	11.6	7.0	1.9	.2	3.4	10.3
5.0	5.9	8.5	6.0	.9	.1[a]	2.9	6.8
7.9	12.9	15.7	8.5	3.2	.3[a]	4.3	14.5
7.9	6.9	9.5	6.5	1.6[a]	.4[a]	2.2[a]	13.0
5.7	0[a]	12.1	4.2	1.8[a]	.3[a]	5.3	6.8
7.0	**8.3**	**11.3**	**9.3**	**3.8**	**.7**	**2.6**	**11.8**
7.3	9.9	11.3	9.5	3.7	.7	2.5	12.2
5.6	.4[a]	11.1	8.7	4.7	.5[a]	3.1	10.0
8.2	6.0	13.8	8.8	3.9	1.1	2.4	12.6
9.5	8.7	14.2	8.2	4.1	1.2	2.8	14.0
7.8	9.7	10.5	10.4	7.6	1.8[a]	2.8	17.2
10.1	8.3	15.5	7.5	2.8	1.0	2.8	12.8
5.4	0[a]	13.0	10.0	3.6	.8[a]	1.6	9.5
6.6	9.7	10.4	9.8	3.6	.5	2.5	11.2
6.7	10.4	10.6	10.0	3.5	.5	2.4	11.1
5.2	6.9	8.0	8.1	1.5	.5	2.2	8.0
8.1	14.6	14.3	11.9	6.0	.3[a]	2.7	15.1
10.0	8.6	5.0	12.1	.9[a]	1.8[a]	1.9[a]	8.3
4.4	.4[a]	7.5	7.4	5.0	.3[a]	3.6	12.7
6.2	2.0[a]	8.7	5.8	7.7	.8[a]	5.1	16.3
1.4[a]	2.8[a]	2.8[a]	2.7[a]	8.3[a]	2.7[a]	1.2[a]	38.0
8.1	1.7[a]	11.1	7.0	7.5	0[a]	6.7	7.6

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 104. Personal crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of victims and type of crime

Race and type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else
White					
All personal crimes (12,792,020)	**100.0**	**26.1**	**2.8**	**7.5**	**16.3**
Crimes of violence (2,722,260)	100.0	19.1	4.6	24.5	10.4
Rape (54,810)	100.0	4.0[a]	0[a]	18.8[a]	2.9[a]
Robbery (388,380)	100.0	18.2	.5[a]	14.2	6.6
Assault (2,279,070)	100.0	19.7	5.4	26.4	11.2
Crimes of theft (10,069,760)	100.0	28.0	2.3	3.0	17.9
Personal larceny with contact (293,810)	100.0	19.0	4.1[a]	5.5	17.0
Personal larceny without contact (9,775,950)	100.0	28.3	2.3	2.9	17.9
Black					
All personal crimes (1,757,570)	**100.0**	**18.3**	**3.4**	**8.0**	**16.0**
Crimes of violence (516,190)	100.0	9.5	6.9	19.8	7.2
Rape (23,090)	100.0	0[a]	0[a]	6.0[a]	6.0[a]
Robbery (128,030)	100.0	3.6[a]	0[a]	24.3	0[a]
Assault (365,070)	100.0	12.1	9.7	19.1	9.8
Crimes of theft (1,241,380)	100.0	22.0	1.9	3.1	19.7
Personal larceny with contact (71,050)	100.0	24.8	0[a]	0[a]	6.1[a]
Personal larceny without contact (1,170,340)	100.0	21.9	2.0	3.3	20.5

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
5.2	**6.7**	**10.8**	**6.4**	**2.2**	**1.3**	**3.6**	**11.0**
.3[a]	.6	7.4	6.5	3.1	4.9	4.1	14.5
3.7[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	15.9[a]	18.0[a]	0[a]	36.6
.6[a]	4.0[a]	14.5	9.2	4.7	5.2	4.3	18.1
.2[a]	.1[a]	6.3	6.2	2.5	4.5	4.2	13.3
6.5	8.4	11.7	6.4	2.0	.3	3.4	10.0
5.2[a]	4.7[a]	15.1	6.6	5.2[a]	2.1[a]	4.8	10.7
6.6	8.5	11.6	6.4	1.9	.2	3.4	10.0
3.3	**6.9**	**11.5**	**9.6**	**3.7**	**1.9**	**3.9**	**13.4**
.3[a]	1.3[a]	10.4	6.3	7.2	6.2	3.3	21.7
0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	11.6[a]	8.0[a]	27.4[a]	0[a]	41.0[a]
1.3[a]	5.1[a]	25.6	7.1[a]	7.6[a]	9.0[a]	0[a]	16.4
0[a]	0[a]	5.7	5.7	7.1	3.8[a]	4.7	22.3
4.6	9.3	12.0	11.0	2.2	.2[a]	4.2	9.9
8.7[a]	18.3[a]	13.2[a]	9.8[a]	4.5[a]	3.2[a]	2.4[a]	8.9[a]
4.3	8.7	11.9	11.1	2.0	0[a]	4.3	10.0

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 105. Personal crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime and annual family income

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than $7,500	$7,500-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$24,999	$25,000-$29,999	$30,000-$49,999	$50,000 or more
All personal crimes	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	20.5	23.1	22.6	25.5	24.5	27.2	30.7
Not important enough	3.2	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.3	2.6
Private or personal matter	11.4	9.9	8.6	7.8	5.0	5.5	5.7
Reported to someone else	10.8	13.7	14.3	15.6	20.0	19.5	18.9
Not aware crime occurred until later	4.0	5.2	4.7	5.4	7.1	4.0	5.1
Unable to recover property because no ID number	6.8	7.5	7.7	7.8	4.6	6.1	5.6
Lack of proof	10.6	13.2	11.9	11.2	11.8	10.4	8.0
Police would not want to be bothered	7.8	6.8	8.1	6.7	5.9	5.8	6.7
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.4	3.1	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.2	2.6
Fear of reprisal	3.1	2.1[a]	1.0	1.3	.8[a]	1.0	.8[a]
Too inconvenient or time consuming	4.3	4.9	4.5	2.8	3.5	4.1	2.8
Other and not given	14.2	8.0	11.9	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.5
Crimes of violence	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	14.6	14.5	17.7	18.3	14.0	20.3	20.4
Not important enough	3.0	4.7[a]	5.8	5.9	6.5[a]	5.4	4.7[a]
Private or personal matter	26.4	32.4	23.8	24.1	21.4	19.5	19.2
Reported to someone else	8.4	6.6[a]	11.1	10.4	9.3	10.5	15.1
Not aware crime occurred until later	0[a]	0[a]	.5[a]	.3[a]	0[a]	0[a]	.6[a]
Unable to recover property because no ID number	.9[a]	0[a]	0[a]	1.9[a]	0[a]	.8[a]	0[a]
Lack of proof	6.4	10.1	7.9	7.8	6.9[a]	6.2	7.4
Police would not want to be bothered	6.0	6.1[a]	7.8	3.9	10.6	8.0	6.3
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	4.7	4.1[a]	3.6	1.9[a]	3.0[a]	4.7	3.5[a]
Fear of reprisal	8.4	5.8[a]	2.4[a]	5.6	3.8[a]	5.0	4.3[a]
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.8	5.3[a]	5.5	3.4	3.2[a]	4.8	3.3[a]
Other and not given	18.4	10.4	14.0	16.4	21.3	14.9	15.3
Crimes of theft	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	23.4	26.3	24.5	27.3	26.5	28.8	32.7
Not important enough	3.3	1.7[a]	1.5	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.2
Private or personal matter	4.1	1.7[a]	2.8	3.7	1.9	2.3	3.1
Reported to someone else	11.9	16.2	15.5	16.9	22.1	21.5	19.6
Not aware crime occurred until later	5.9	7.0	6.3	6.7	8.5	4.9	5.9
Unable to recover property because no ID number	9.8	10.3	10.7	9.4	5.5	7.3	6.7
Lack of proof	12.6	14.3	13.5	12.1	12.8	11.4	8.1
Police would not want to be bothered	8.7	7.0	8.2	7.5	5.0	5.3	6.8
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	2.8	2.7[a]	1.3[a]	1.8	2.6	1.7	2.5
Fear of reprisal	.4[a]	.8[a]	.5[a]	.2[a]	.2[a]	.2[a]	.1[a]
Too inconvenient or time consuming	5.0	4.8	4.1	2.6	3.6	3.9	2.7
Other and not given	12.2	7.2	11.1	9.8	9.1	10.0	9.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 106. Personal crimes of violence, 1987

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by victim-offender relationship and type of crime

Victim-offender relationship and type of crime	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough	Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else
Involving strangers					
Crimes of violence (1,839,080)	100.0	20.1	5.4	14.8	8.6
Rape (44,050)	100.0	0[a]	0[a]	9.6[a]	0[a]
Robbery (438,660)	100.0	16.2	.4[a]	12.9	3.1[a]
Assault (1,356,370)	100.0	22.0	7.2	15.6	10.7
Involving nonstrangers					
Crimes of violence (1,477,710)	100.0	14.7	4.2	34.7	11.9
Rape (41,370)	100.0	5.3[a]	0[a]	18.0[a]	7.2[a]
Robbery (89,800)	100.0	8.9[a]	0[a]	35.5	17.5[a]
Assault (1,346,540)	100.0	15.3	4.6	35.2	11.6

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
Number of reasons shown in parentheses.
Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
.6[a]	1.3	13.4	6.8	4.8	4.1	5.2	14.9
4.7[a]	0[a]	0[a]	6.1[a]	19.4[a]	22.7[a]	0[a]	37.6
.9[a]	5.0	20.3	9.8	5.4	4.6	3.3[a]	18.0
.3[a]	.1[a]	11.7	5.9	4.2	3.3	5.9	13.1
0[a]	0[a]	.5[a]	5.7	2.2	6.7	2.3	17.1
0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	4.8[a]	19.6[a]	0[a]	44.9
0[a]	0[a]	0[a]	2.0[a]	5.0[a]	12.8[a]	2.4[a]	15.9[a]
0[a]	0[a]	.5[a]	6.2	2.0	5.9	2.4	16.3

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 107. Household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by race of head of household and type of crime

Race and reason for not reporting	All household crimes	Burglary	Household larceny	Motor vehicle theft
White				
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	32.5	26.2	35.2	32.5
Not important enough	5.3	6.9	4.7	3.8[a]
Private or personal matter	5.3	5.6	4.9	8.5
Reported to someone else	3.0	4.9	2.3	2.3[a]
Not aware crime occurred until later	7.2	8.7	6.6	6.0
Unable to recover property because no ID number	8.1	5.6	9.6	2.4[a]
Lack of proof	11.2	13.6	10.4	9.2
Police would not want to be bothered	9.1	9.0	9.3	5.8
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.4	3.3	3.2	7.1
Fear of reprisal	.6	1.0	.5	.9[a]
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.7	2.6	2.6	5.7
Other and not given	11.5	12.6	10.8	16.0
Black				
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	25.3	22.1	25.7	49.7
Not important enough	3.8	3.1	4.3	0[a]
Private or personal matter	5.5	6.1	5.5	0[a]
Reported to someone else	4.8	7.7	3.3	6.2[a]
Not aware crime occurred until later	6.5	6.9	6.5	3.9[a]
Unable to recover property because no ID number	9.4	8.3	10.5	0[a]
Lack of proof	11.6	14.8	10.5	2.8[a]
Police would not want to be bothered	10.8	7.9	12.4	8.2[a]
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	5.5	6.7	5.0	2.6[a]
Fear of reprisal	.8[a]	1.7[a]	.4[a]	0[a]
Too inconvenient or time consuming	2.1	2.2[a]	2.0	3.4[a]
Other and not given	13.8	12.6	14.0	23.2[a]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Table 109. Household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by type of crime and value of theft loss

Type of crime and value of theft loss[a]	Total	Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	Not important enough
All household crimes[b] (9,123,460)	**100.0**	**29.0**	**4.2**
Less than $50[c] (4,141,980)	100.0	46.2	5.3
$50-$249 (3,132,470)	100.0	16.5	3.7
$250-$999 (1,015,650)	100.0	4.5	1.3[d]
$1,000 or more (271,420)	100.0	3.9[d]	3.4[d]
Burglary[b] (1,874,330)	100.0	16.6	2.9
Less than $50[c] (544,750)	100.0	33.7	3.6
$50-$249 (700,400)	100.0	12.8	3.3
$250-$999 (384,800)	100.0	5.1	1.5[d]
$1,000 or more (113,370)	100.0	1.8[d]	0[d]
Household larceny[b] (7,112,500)	100.0	32.7	4.6
Less than $50[c] (3,595,360)	100.0	48.2	5.6
$50-$99 (1,334,720)	100.0	20.9	4.8
$100-$249 (1,080,300)	100.0	13.6	2.6
$250-$999 (603,160)	100.0	4.0	1.3[d]
$1,000 or more (78,880)	100.0	1.9[d]	6.6[d]
Motor vehicle theft[b] (136,630)	100.0	8.0[d]	4.3[d]
Less than $250[c] (18,910)	100.0	10.2[d]	0[d]
$250-$999 (27,700)	100.0	6.9[d]	0[d]
$1,000 or more (79,170)	100.0	9.0[d]	5.0[d]

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Number of reasons shown in parentheses. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

Table 108. Household crimes, 1987

Percent distribution of reasons for not reporting victimizations to the police, by annual family income

Type of crime and reason for not reporting	Less than $7,500	$7,500-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$24,999	$25,000-$29,999	$30,000-$49,999	$50,000 or more
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Object recovered, offender unsuccessful	26.8	29.4	29.7	30.4	31.1	38.3	35.5
Not important enough	4.4	2.5	6.5	4.7	6.8	4.7	5.4
Private or personal matter	7.1	5.6	4.4	5.7	5.8	3.2	5.1
Reported to someone else	4.4	4.7	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.6	3.2
Not aware crime occurred until later	6.5	9.7	6.7	6.2	6.8	7.6	6.8
Unable to recover property because no ID number	8.8	10.1	8.7	8.8	9.9	6.6	6.4
Lack of proof	11.9	11.8	9.6	12.6	11.7	11.3	9.3
Police would not want to be bothered	9.9	10.0	13.0	8.9	7.7	7.6	8.6
Police would be inefficient, ineffective, or insensitive	3.9	3.6	4.3	3.8	5.0	3.7	3.4
Fear of reprisal	.7	.5[a]	.8[a]	.7[a]	.3[a]	.3[a]	1.2[a]
Too inconvenient or time consuming	3.2	2.7	1.9	2.8	1.7[a]	2.1	3.3
Other and not given	12.2	9.5	11.0	12.5	10.8	12.1	11.8

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding. Some respondents may have cited more than one reason for not reporting victimizations to the police.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Private or personal matter	Reported to someone else	Not aware crime occurred until later	Unable to recover property because no ID number	Lack of proof	Police would not want to be bothered	Police would be inefficient, ineffective, insensitive	Fear of reprisal	Too inconvenient or time consuming	Other and not given
5.7	**3.0**	**7.5**	**10.2**	**11.4**	**9.6**	**3.8**	**.7**	**2.4**	**12.3**
4.1	2.7	5.9	6.7	8.2	8.2	1.6	.4	2.3	8.3
5.7	2.8	8.3	13.9	14.5	11.4	4.6	.5	2.9	15.2
8.4	3.4	10.4	14.3	16.6	9.7	10.8	.9[d]	2.4	17.2
14.2	5.4[d]	6.8	10.3	14.2	5.3[d]	8.3	4.0[d]	0[d]	24.2
6.8	5.1	11.0	10.2	15.2	8.7	4.8	1.4	2.6	14.8
6.2	7.3	10.7	5.4	9.5	9.0	1.8[d]	.3[d]	3.1	9.5
7.0	3.5	12.2	11.5	19.0	8.5	2.2[d]	1.6[d]	3.0	15.4
5.3	3.8[d]	11.0	12.6	17.9	8.2	14.1	1.1[d]	2.3	17.3
9.4[d]	6.7[d]	6.6[d]	19.4	10.1[d]	6.5[d]	6.5[d]	7.9[d]	0[d]	25.1
5.0	2.5	6.7	10.4	10.6	10.0	3.5	.5	2.4	11.1
3.8	2.0	5.2	6.9	8.0	8.1	1.5	.5	2.2	8.0
4.0	2.7	8.0	13.7	12.3	13.6	3.6	.1[d]	3.0	13.2
6.8	2.3	6.3	15.7	14.6	10.6	7.2	.3[d]	2.7	17.1
9.3	3.3	10.5	16.1	16.5	11.1	9.2	.6[d]	2.6[d]	15.6
14.1[d]	1.9[d]	11.7[d]	5.3[d]	29.4	6.4[d]	6.8[d]	0[d]	0[d]	15.9[d]
23.6	4.1[d]	1.4[d]	2.8[d]	2.8[d]	2.7[d]	8.3[d]	2.7[d]	1.2[d]	38.0
13.3[d]	0[d]	0[d]	10.7[d]	0[d]	8.8[d]	3.8[d]	0[d]	8.8[d]	39.3[d]
33.5[d]	0[d]	0[d]	0[d]	0[d]	0[d]	0[d]	7.1[d]	0[d]	52.5[d]
21.2	7.0[d]	2.3[d]	2.3[d]	4.9[d]	2.6[d]	12.2[d]	2.2[d]	0[d]	31.1

[a] The proportions refer only to losses of cash and/or property and exclude the value of property damage.

[b] Includes data for victims who did not provide a specific value for their losses.

[c] Includes items that had no value.

[d] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Appendix II
Survey instruments

A basic screen questionnaire (Form NCS-1) and a crime incident report (Form NCS-2) are used to elicit information on the relevant crimes committed against the household as a whole and against any of its members age 12 or older. Form NCS-1 is designed to screen for all instances of victimization before details of any specific incident are collected. The screening form also is used for obtaining information on the characteristics of each household and its members. Screening questions are asked of all members age 12 or older. Prior to July 1986 a knowledgeable adult member of the household served as a proxy respondent for 12- and 13-year-olds. Children of ages 12 and 13 are now interviewed using normal NCS procedures, unless the parent objects; if so, the old method of taking a proxy is used. Interviews dealing with incapacitated persons or individuals absent during the entire field-interviewing period are still done by proxy. Details about the method of interviewing are given in Appendix III under "Data collection."

Once the screening process is completed, the interviewer obtains details of each reported incident. Form NCS-2 includes questions concerning the extent of economic loss or injury, characteristics of offenders, whether or not the police were notified, and other pertinent details.

The basic screen questionnaire and crime incident report underwent revision in January 1979 and again in July 1986. A facsimile of the 1986 questionnaire is included here. Readers should consult previous annual reports, 1973 through 1977, for copies of the original instruments and previous annual reports prior to 1987 for copies of the 1979 questionnaire. The revised crime incident report was expanded to collect information in greater detail about series victimizations, crime characteristics, and reporting to the police.

OMB No. 1121-0111: Approval Expires December 31, 1987

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is **confidential** by law (U.S. Code 42, Sections 3789g and 3735). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.

FORM **NCS-1 and NCS-2**
(4-10-86)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY

NCS-1 BASIC SCREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

NCS-2 CRIME INCIDENT REPORT

PGM 2

Sample	Control number PSU	Segment	CK.	Serial	HH No.
J ____					

ITEMS FILLED AT START OF INTERVIEW

1. Interviewer identification
201 Code | Name

2. Unit Status
202 1 ☐ Unit in sample the previous enumeration period – *Fill 3*
2 ☐ Unit in sample first time this period – ***SKIP** to 4*

3. Household Status – *Mark first box that applies*
203 1 ☐ Same household interviewed the previous enumeration
2 ☐ Replacement household since the previous enumeration
3 ☐ Noninterview the previous enumeration
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴
____

4. Line number of household respondent
204 __________ *Go to page 2*

TRANSCRIPTION ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD

5. Special Place type code
205 __________

6. Tenure
206 1 ☐ Owned or being bought 2 ☐ Rented for cash 3 ☐ No cash rent

7. Land Use
207 1 ☐ Urban 2 ☐ Rural

8. Farm Sales
208 x ☐ Item blank 1 ☐ $1,000 or more 2 ☐ Less than $1,000

9. Type of living quarters
Housing unit
209 1 ☐ House, apartment, flat
2 ☐ HU in nontransient hotel, motel, etc.
3 ☐ HU permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
4 ☐ HU in rooming house
5 ☐ Mobile home or trailer with no permanent room added
6 ☐ Mobile home or trailer with one or more permanent rooms added
7 ☐ HU not specified above – *Describe* ↴
____

OTHER unit
8 ☐ Quarters not HU in rooming or boarding house
9 ☐ Unit not permanent in transient hotel, motel, etc.
10 ☐ Unoccupied site for mobile home, trailer, or tent
11 ☐ Student quarters in college dormitory
12 ☐ OTHER unit not specified above – *Describe* ↴
____

Use of telephone
10a. Location of phone – *Mark first box that applies.*
210 1 ☐ Phone in unit . . . . }
2 ☐ Phone in common area (hallway, etc.) . . . . }
3 ☐ Phone in another unit (neighbor, friend, etc.) . . } *Fill 10b*
4 ☐ Work/office phone . . . . . }
5 ☐ No phone – ***SKIP** to 11a*

10b. Is phone interview acceptable?
211 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Refused to give number

TRANS. ITEMS FROM CONTROL CARD – Cont.

11a. Number of housing units in structure
212 1 ☐ 1–***SKIP** to 12*
2 ☐ 2
3 ☐ 3
4 ☐ 4
5 ☐ 5–9
6 ☐ 10+
7 ☐ Mobile home or trailer – ***SKIP** to 12*
8 ☐ Only OTHER units

11b. Direct outside access
213 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know x ☐ Item blank

12. Family income
214 1 ☐ (a) Less than $5,000
2 ☐ (b) $5,000– 7,499
3 ☐ (c) 7,500– 9,999
4 ☐ (d) 10,000–12,499
5 ☐ (e) 12,500–14,999
6 ☐ (f) 15,000–17,499
7 ☐ (g) 17,500–19,999
8 ☐ (h) 20,000–24,999
9 ☐ (i) 25,000–29,999
10 ☐ (j) 30,000–34,999
11 ☐ (k) 35,000–39,999
12 ☐ (l) 40,000–49,999
13 ☐ (m) 50,000–74,999
14 ☐ (n) 75,000 and over

PGM 3 ITEMS FILLED AFTER INTERVIEW

13. Proxy information – *Fill for all proxy interviews*

a. Proxy interview obtained for Line No.	b. Proxy respondent Name	Line No.	c. Reason *(Enter code)*
301 ____		302 ____	303 ____
304 ____		305 ____	306 ____
307 ____		308 ____	309 ____
310 ____		311 ____	312 ____

Codes for Item 13c
1 – 12–13 years old and parent refused permission for self interview
2 – Physically/mentally unable to answer } *FILL INTER-COMM*
3 – TA and won't return before closeout }

14. Type Z noninterview

a. Interview not obtained for Line No.	b. Reason *(Enter code)*
313 ____	314 ____
315 ____	316 ____
317 ____	318 ____
319 ____	320 ____

Codes for Item 14b
1 – Never available . . . }
2 – Refused . . . . }
3 – Physically/mentally unable to answer – no proxy available . } *FILL INTER-COMM*
4 – TA and no proxy available . . . . }
5 – Other . . . . }
6 – Office use only

▶ *Complete 17–28 for each Line No. in 14a.*

15a. Household members 12 years of age and OVER
321 __________ Total number

15b. Household members UNDER 12 years of age
322 __________ Total number
0 ☐ None

16. Crime Incident Reports filled
323 __________ Total number – *Fill BOUNDING INFORMATION*
0 ☐ None

Notes

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS

17.
NAME (of household respondent)

Last

First

18.
Type of Interview
PGM 4

401
1 ☐ **Per. — Self-respondant**
2 ☐ **Tel. — Self-respondent**
3 ☐ Per. — Proxy } *Fill 13 on cover page*
4 ☐ Tel. — Proxy }
5 ☐ Noninterview - *Fill 19-28 and 14 on cover page*

19.
Line No.

402
Line No.

20. Relationship to reference person	**21.** Age last birthday	**22a.** Marital status THIS survey period	**22b.** Marital status LAST survey period	**23.** Sex	**24.** Armed Forces member	**25.** Education — highest grade	**26.** Education -complete that year?	**27.** Race	**28.** Hispanic origin
403 1 ☐ Reference person 2 ☐ Husband 3 ☐ Wife 4 ☐ Own child 5 ☐ Parent 6 ☐ Brother/Sister 7 ☐ Other relative 8 ☐ Non-relative	**404** Age	**405** 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married	**406** 1 ☐ Married 2 ☐ Widowed 3 ☐ Divorced 4 ☐ Separated 5 ☐ Never married 6 ☐ Not interviewed last survey period	**407** 1 ☐ M 2 ☐ F	**408** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	**409** Grade	**410** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	**411** 1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Black 3 ☐ Amer. Indian, Aleut, Eskimo 4 ☐ Asian, Pacific Islander 5 ☐ Other	**412** 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

PGM 5

29. Date of interview

501 ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Day ☐☐ Year

30. Before we get to the crime questions, I have some questions that are helpful in studying where and why crimes occur.

How long have you lived at this address?

Enter number of months OR number of years. If more than 11 months, enter number of years and leave months blank.

502 ________ Months (1-11) — ***SKIP*** *to 31*

OR

503 ________ Years (Round to nearest whole year) — *Fill Check Item A*

CHECK ITEM A How many years are entered in 30?
☐ 5 years or more — ***SKIP*** *to Check Item B*
☐ 1-5 years — ***SKIP*** *to 32*

31. How many people 12 years of age or older were living in your previous household, including you?

504 ________ Number of people 12 +

32. Altogether, how many times have you moved in the last 5 years, that is, since________, 19______?
(Mo. of Int.) *(5 yrs. ago)*

505 ________ Number of times

CHECK ITEM B Is the respondent 16 years or older?
☐ Yes — *Ask 33*
☐ No — ***SKIP*** *to 35a*

33. Did you work at a job or business LAST WEEK? (Do not include volunteer work or work around the house)

INTERVIEWER — *If farm or business operator in the household, ask about unpaid work.*

506 1 ☐ Yes — ***SKIP*** *to 35a*
2 ☐ No

34a. Did you work at a job or business DURING THE LAST 6 MONTHS?

507 1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 34b*
2 ☐ No — ***SKIP*** *to 35a*

34b. Did that job/work last 2 consecutive weeks or more?

508 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

35a. Does anyone in this household operate a business from this address?

509 1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 35b*
2 ☐ No — ***SKIP*** *to 36*

35b. *PERSONAL — Fill by observation.*
TELEPHONE — Ask.

Is there a sign on the premises or some other indication to the general public that a business is operated from this address?

510 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

Notes

HOUSEHOLD SCREEN QUESTIONS

36. Now I'd like to ask some questions about crime. They refer only to the last 6 months – between ____________1, 19___ and ____________, 19___. During the last 6 months, did anyone break into or somehow illegally get into your (apartment/home), garage, or another building on your property?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
37. (Other than the incident(s) just mentioned) Did you find a door jimmied, a lock forced, or any other signs of an ATTEMPTED break in?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
38. Was anything at all stolen that is kept outside your home, or happened to be left out, such as a bicycle, a garden hose, or lawn furniture? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
39. Did anyone take something belonging to you or to any member of this household, from a place where you or they were temporarily staying, such as a friend's or relative's home, a hotel or motel, or a vacation home?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
40. What was the TOTAL number of motor vehicles (cars, trucks, motorcycles, etc.) owned by you or any other member of this household during the last 6 months? Include those you no longer own.	**511** 0 ☐ None – ***SKIP*** to 43 1 ☐ 1 2 ☐ 2 3 ☐ 3 4 ☐ 4 or more
41. Did anyone steal, TRY to steal, or use (it/any of them) without permission?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
42. Did anyone steal, or TRY to steal parts attached to (it/any of them), such as a battery, hubcaps, tape-deck, etc.?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**

INDIVIDUAL SCREEN QUESTIONS

43. The following questions refer only to things that happened to YOU during the last 6 months – between __________1, 19___ and __________, 19___. Did you have your (pocket picked/ purse snatched)?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
44. Did anyone take something (else) directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
45. Did anyone TRY to rob you by using force or threatening to harm you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
46. Did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
47. Were you knifed, shot at, or attacked with some other weapon by anyone at all? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
48. Did anyone THREATEN to beat you up or THREATEN you with a knife, gun, or some other weapon, NOT including telephone threats? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
49. Did anyone TRY to attack you in some other way? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
50. During the last 6 months, did anyone steal things that belonged to you from inside ANY car or truck, such as packages or clothing?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
51. Was anything stolen from you while you were away from home, for instance at work, in a theater or restaurant, or while traveling?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
52. (Other than any incidents you've already mentioned) was anything (else) at all stolen from you during the last 6 months?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
53. Did you find any evidence that someone ATTEMPTED to steal something that belonged to you? (other than any incidents already mentioned)	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
54. Did you call the police during the last 6 months to report something that happened to YOU which you thought was a crime? (Do not count any calls made to the police concerning the incidents you have just told me about.) ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 55* ☐ Yes – **What happened?** ______	**512** * ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
CHECK ITEM C Look at 54. Was HHLD member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**
55. Did anything happen to YOU during the last 6 months which you thought was a crime, but did NOT report to the police? (other than any incidents already mentioned) ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to Check Item E* ☐ Yes – **What happened?** ______	**513** * ☐☐ ☐☐ ☐☐
CHECK ITEM D Look at 55. Was HHLD member 12 + attacked or threatened, or was something stolen or an attempt made to steal something that belonged to him/her?	☐ **Yes – How many times?** ______ ☐ **No**

CHECK ITEM E Who besides the respondent was present when screen questions were asked? *(If telephone interview, mark box 1 only.)*

514 *

1 ☐ Telephone interview – *Go to Check Item F*

Personal interview– *Mark all that apply.*

2 ☐ No one besides respondent present
3 ☐ Respondent's spouse
4 ☐ HHLD member(s) 12 +, not spouse
5 ☐ HHLD member(s) under 12
6 ☐ Nonhousehold member(s)
7 ☐ Someone was present – Can't say who
8 ☐ Don't know if someone else present

CHECK ITEM F *If self-response interview,* ***SKIP*** *to Check Item G*

Did the person for whom this interview was taken help the proxy respondent answer any screen questions?

515

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No
3 ☐ Person for whom interview taken not present

CHECK ITEM G Do any of the screen questions contain any entries for "How many times?"

☐ Yes – *Fill Crime Incident Reports.*
☐ No – *Interview next HHLD member. End interview if last respondent.*

FORM NCS-1 (4-10-86)

OMB No. 1121-0111: Approval Expires December 31, 1987

NOTICE – Your report to the Census Bureau is **confidential** by law (U.S. Code 42, Sections 3789g and 3735). All identifiable information will be used only by persons engaged in and for the purposes of the survey, and may not be disclosed or released to others for any purpose.	Notes
FORM **NCS-2** (4-10-86) U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS ACTING AS COLLECTING AGENT FOR THE BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE **CRIME INCIDENT REPORT** **NATIONAL CRIME SURVEY**	

	PGM 6
1a. LINE NUMBER ⟶	601 ________ Line number
1b. SCREEN QUESTION NUMBER ⟶	602 ________ Screen question number
1c. INCIDENT NUMBER ⟶	603 ________ Incident number
CHECK ITEM A Has this person lived at this address for more than 6 months? (If not sure, refer to item 30, NCS-1.)	☐ Yes (Item 30 – more than 6 months) – ***SKIP*** *to 2c* ☐ No (Item 30 – 6 months or less) – *Ask 2a*
2a. You said that during the last 6 months – *(Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime.)* **Did (this/the first) incident happen while you were living here or before you moved to this address?**	604 1 ☐ While living at this address 2 ☐ Before moving to this address
2b. In what month did (this/the first) incident happen? *(Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)*	605 ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Year – ***SKIP*** *to Check Item B*
2c. You said that during the last 6 months – *(Refer to appropriate screen question for description of crime.)* **In what month did (this/the first) incident happen?** *(Show calendar if necessary. Encourage respondent to give exact month.)*	605 ☐☐ Month ☐☐ Year
CHECK ITEM B Is this incident report for a series of crimes? (Note – Series must have 3 or more similar incidents which respondent can't recall separately.)	606 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 3a (Note – Reduce entry in screen question if necessary.)* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 4b*
3a. Altogether, how many times did this happen during the last 6 months?	607 ________ Number of incidents

3b. In what month or months did these incidents take place?

If more than one quarter involved, ASK ⟶

How many in *(name months)***?**

INTERVIEWER – *Enter number for each quarter as appropriate. If all are out of scope, end incident report.*

Number of incidents per quarter			
Jan., Feb., or March (Qtr. 1)	April, May, or June (Qtr. 2)	July, Aug., or Sept. (Qtr. 3)	Oct., Nov., or Dec. (Qtr. 4)
608 ____	609 ____	610 ____	611 ____

4a. The following questions refer only to the most recent incident. **Was it daylight or dark outside when the most recent incident happened?**	612 1 ☐ Light – ***SKIP*** *to 5* 2 ☐ Dark – ***SKIP*** *to 5* 3 ☐ Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight – ***SKIP*** *to 5* 4 ☐ Don't know – ***SKIP*** *to 6a*
4b. Was it daylight or dark outside when this incident happened?	612 1 ☐ Light – *Ask 5* 2 ☐ Dark – *Ask 5* 3 ☐ Dawn, almost light, dusk, twilight – *Ask 5* 4 ☐ Don't know – ***SKIP*** *to 6a*
5. About what time did (this/the most recent) incident happen?	**During day** 613 1 ☐ After 6 a.m. – 12 noon 2 ☐ After 12 noon – 6 p.m. 3 ☐ Don't know what time of day **At night** 4 ☐ After 6 p.m. – 12 midnight 5 ☐ After 12 midnight – 6 a.m. 6 ☐ Don't know what time of night **Or** 7 ☐ Don't know whether day or night

NCS 2

INCIDENT REPORT

6a. *ASK OR VERIFY —* **Did this incident happen inside the limits of a city, town, village, etc.?**	614 1 ☐ Outside U.S. — ***SKIP*** *to 7* 2 ☐ Yes (inside limits) — *Ask 6b* 3 ☐ No (outside limits) — ***SKIP*** *to 6c*
6b. What is the name of that city/town/village?	615 1 ☐ Same city/town/village as present residence — ***SKIP*** *to 7* 2 ☐ Different city/town/village from present residence — *Specify* ↴ ____________________
6c. *ASK OR VERIFY —* **In what State and county did it occur?**	616 ☐☐☐☐☐ State __________ County __________
6d. *ASK OR VERIFY —* **Is this the same State and county as your PRESENT RESIDENCE?**	617 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No

7. Where did this incident take place?

Mark (X) only one box.

618

AT OR IN RESPONDENT'S HOME OR LODGING

1 ☐ At or in own dwelling, or own attached garage *(Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)*
2 ☐ At or in detached buildings on own property, such as detached garage, storage shed, etc. *(Always mark for break-in or attempted break-in of same)*
3 ☐ At or in vacation home/second home
4 ☐ At or in hotel or motel room respondent was staying in
} ***SKIP*** *to 9a*

NEAR OWN HOME

5 ☐ Own yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport *(does not include apartment yards)*
6 ☐ Apartment hall, storage area, laundry room *(does not include apartment parking lot/garage)*
7 ☐ On street immediately adjacent to own home
} ***SKIP*** *to 8b*

AT, IN, OR NEAR A FRIEND/RELATIVE/NEIGHBOR'S HOME

8 ☐ At or in home or other building on their property
9 ☐ Yard, sidewalk, driveway, carport
10 ☐ Apartment hall, storage area, laundry room *(does not include apartment parking lot/garage)*
11 ☐ On street immediately adjacent to their home
} ***SKIP*** *to 8b*

COMMERCIAL PLACES

12 ☐ Inside restaurant, bar, nightclub
13 ☐ Inside other commercial building such as store, bank, gas station
14 ☐ Inside office, factory, or warehouse
} *Ask 8a*

PARKING LOTS/GARAGES

15 ☐ Commercial parking lot/garage
16 ☐ Noncommerical parking lot/garage
17 ☐ Apartment/townhouse parking lot/garage
} *Ask 8a*

SCHOOL

18 ☐ Inside school building
19 ☐ On school property (school parking area, play area, school bus, etc.)
} *Ask 8a*

OPEN AREAS, ON STREET OR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

20 ☐ In apartment yard, park, field, playground *(other than school)*
21 ☐ On the street *(other than immediately adjacent to own/friend/relative/neighbor's home)*
22 ☐ On public transportation or in station (bus, train, plane, airport, depot, etc.)
} ***SKIP*** *to 8b*

OTHER

23 ☐ Other — *Specify* ↴
____________________ } *Ask 8a*

FORM NCS-2 (4-10-86)

8a. *ASK OR VERIFY —* **Did the incident happen in an area restricted to certain people or was it open to the public at the time?**	619	1 ☐ Open to the public 2 ☐ Restricted to certain people (or nobody had a right to be there) 3 ☐ Don't know 4 ☐ Other — *Specify* ______	
8b. *ASK OR VERIFY —* **Did it happen outdoors, indoors, or both?**	620	1 ☐ Indoors (inside a building or enclosed space) 2 ☐ Outdoors 3 ☐ Both	
8c. *ASK OR VERIFY —* **How far away from home did this happen?** *PROBE —* **Was it within a mile, 5 miles, 50 miles or more?** *Mark (X) first box that respondent is sure of. Then* **SKIP** *to Check Item C.*	621	1 ☐ At, in, or near the building containing the respondent's home/next door . . . 2 ☐ A mile or less . . . . 3 ☐ Five miles or less . . . . 4 ☐ Fifty miles or less . . . . 5 ☐ More than 50 miles . . . . 6 ☐ Don't know how far	**SKIP** *to Check item C*
9a. Did the offender(s) live (here/there) or have a right to be (here/there), for instance, as a guest or a repairperson?	622	1 ☐ Yes — **SKIP** *to Check Item C* 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know	
9b. Did the offender(s) actually get in or just TRY to get in the (house/apartment/building)?	623	1 ☐ Actually got in . . . 2 ☐ Just tried to get in . 3 ☐ Don't know . . . . . 4 ☐ Didn't try to get in — **SKIP** *to Check Item C*	*Ask 9c*
9c. Was there any evidence, such as a broken lock or broken window, that the offender(s) (got in by force/TRIED to get in by force)?	624	1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 9d* 2 ☐ No — **SKIP** *to 9e*	
9d. What was the evidence? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply. Then* **SKIP** *to Check Item C.*	625 * 626 *	**Window** 1 ☐ Damage to window (include frame, glass broken/removed/cracked) . . . 2 ☐ Screen damaged/removed . . . . 3 ☐ Lock on window damaged/tampered with in some way . . . . 4 ☐ Other — *Specify* ______ **Door** 5 ☐ Damage to door (include frame, glass panes or door removed) . . . . . 6 ☐ Screen damaged/removed . . . . 7 ☐ Lock or door handle damaged/tampered with in some way . . . . . . 8 ☐ Other — *Specify* ______ **Other** 9 ☐ Other than window or door – *Specify* ______	**SKIP** *to Check Item C*
9e. How did the offender(s) (get in/TRY to get in)? *Mark (X) only one box.*	627	1 ☐ Let in 2 ☐ Offender pushed his/her way in after door opened 3 ☐ Through OPEN DOOR or other opening 4 ☐ Through UNLOCKED door or window 5 ☐ Through LOCKED door or window — Had key 6 ☐ Through LOCKED door or window — Picked lock, used credit card, etc., other than key 7 ☐ Through LOCKED door or window — Don't know how 8 ☐ Don't know 9 ☐ Other — *Specify* ______	
CHECK ITEM C Was respondent or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred? If not sure, ASK — **Were you or any other member of this household present when this incident occurred?**	628	1 ☐ Yes — *Fill Check Item D* 2 ☐ No — **SKIP** *to 27a, page 18*	
CHECK ITEM D Which household members were present? If not sure, ask.	629	1 ☐ Respondent only — *Ask 10* 2 ☐ Respondent and other household member(s) — *Ask 10* 3 ☐ Only other HH member(s), not respondent — **SKIP** *to 28, page 18*	

10. *ASK OR VERIFY —* **Did you personally see an offender?**	630	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	
11a. Did the offender(s) have a weapon such as a gun or knife, or something to use as a weapon, such as a bottle or wrench?	631	1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 11b* 2 ☐ No — ***SKIP** to 12a* 3 ☐ Don't know — ***SKIP** to 12a*	
11b. What was the weapon? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	632 •	1 ☐ Hand gun (pistol, revolver, etc.) 2 ☐ Other gun (rifle, shotgun, etc.) 3 ☐ Knife 4 ☐ Other sharp object (scissors, ice pick, axe, etc.) 5 ☐ Blunt object (rock, club, blackjack, etc.) 6 ☐ Other — *Specify* ⬎ ____________________	
12a. Did the offender(s) hit you, knock you down or actually attack you in any way?	633	1 ☐ Yes — ***SKIP** to 15a* 2 ☐ No	
12b. Did the offender(s) threaten you with harm in any way?	634	1 ☐ Yes — ***SKIP** to 14* 2 ☐ No	
13. What actually happened? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply. Then **SKIP** to 19a, page 16.*	635 •	1 ☐ Something taken without permission . . . . . . 2 ☐ Attempted or threatened to take something . . 3 ☐ Harassed, argument, abusive language . . . . . 4 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house/apt. . . . . 5 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of car . . . . 6 ☐ Damaged or destroyed property . . . . 7 ☐ Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property . . . . 8 ☐ Other — *Specify* ⬎ ____________________	***SKIP** to 19a, page 16*
14. How were you threatened? Any other way? *Mark (X) all that apply. Then **SKIP** to 19a, page 16.*	636 • 637 •	1 ☐ Verbal threat of rape . . . . 2 ☐ Verbal threat to kill . . . . 3 ☐ Verbal threat of attack other than to kill or rape . . . . 4 ☐ Weapon present or threatened with weapon . 5 ☐ Shot at (but missed) . . . . 6 ☐ Attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon . . 7 ☐ Attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon . . . . 8 ☐ Object thrown at person . . . . 9 ☐ Followed or surrounded . . . . 0 ☐ Other — *Specify* ⬎ ____________________	***SKIP** to 19a, page 16*
15a. How did the offender(s) attack you? Any other way? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	638 • 639 • 640 •	1 ☐ Raped 2 ☐ Tried to rape 3 ☐ Shot 4 ☐ Shot at (but missed) 5 ☐ Hit with gun held in hand 6 ☐ Stabbed/cut with knife/sharp weapon 7 ☐ Attempted attack with knife/sharp weapon 8 ☐ Hit by object (other than gun) held in hand 9 ☐ Hit by thrown object 10 ☐ Attempted attack with weapon other than gun/knife/sharp weapon 11 ☐ Hit, slapped, knocked down 12 ☐ Grabbed, held, tripped, jumped, pushed, etc. 13 ☐ Other — *Specify* ⬎ ____________________	
15b. Did the offender(s) THREATEN to hurt you before you were actually attacked?	641	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Other — *Specify* ⬎ ____________________	

16a. What were the injuries you suffered, if any? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	642 •	0 ☐ None – ***SKIP*** *to 19a* 1 ☐ Raped 2 ☐ Attempted rape 3 ☐ Knife or stab wounds 4 ☐ Gun shot, bullet wounds 5 ☐ Broken bones or teeth knocked out 6 ☐ Internal injuries 7 ☐ Knocked unconscious 8 ☐ Bruises, black eye, cuts, scratches, swelling, chipped teeth 9 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ______________________
CHECK ITEM E Refer to 11b. Did the offender have a weapon other than a gun or knife? (Is box 4–6 marked?)		☐ Yes – *Ask 16b* ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 17a*
16b. Were any of the injuries caused by a weapon (other than a gun or knife)?	643	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 16c* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 17a*
16c. Which injuries? *Enter code(s) from 16a.*	644 •	☐ Code ☐ Code ☐ Code
17a. Were you injured to the extent that you received any medical care, including self treatment?	645	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 17b* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 19a*
17b. Where did you receive this care? Anywhere else? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	646 •	1 ☐ At the scene 2 ☐ At home/neighbor's/friend's 3 ☐ Health unit at work, school, first aid station at a stadium, park, etc. 4 ☐ Doctor's office/health clinic 5 ☐ Emergency room at hospital/emergency clinic 6 ☐ Hospital (other than emergency room) 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ______________________
CHECK ITEM F Refer to 17b. Is "Hospital" (box 6) marked?		☐ Yes – *Ask 17c* ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 18a*
17c. Did you stay overnight in the hospital?	647	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 17d* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 18a*
17d. How many days did you stay (in the hospital)?	648	__________ Number of days
18a. At the time of the incident, were you covered by any medical insurance, or were you eligible for benefits from any other type of health benefits program, such as Medicaid, Veterans Administration, or Public Welfare?	649	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
18b. What was the total amount of your medical expenses resulting from this incident (INCLUDING anything paid by insurance)? Include hospital and doctor bills, medicine, therapy, braces, and any other injury-related expenses. INTERVIEWER – *Obtain an estimate, if necessary.*	650	$ __________ . 00 Total amount 0 ☐ No cost x ☐ Don't know

Notes

19a. Was there anything you did or tried to do about the incident while it was going on?	651	1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 19b* 2 ☐ No/took no action/kept still — ***SKIP to 19c***
19b. What did you do? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply. Then ask 19c.*		**USED PHYSICAL FORCE TOWARD OFFENDER**
	652	1 ☐ Attacked offender with gun; fired gun 2 ☐ Attacked with other weapon 3 ☐ Attacked without weapon (hit, kicked, etc.) 4 ☐ Threatened offender with gun 5 ☐ Threatened offender with other weapon 6 ☐ Threatened to injure, no weapon
		RESISTED OR CAPTURED OFFENDER
	653	7 ☐ Defended self or property (struggled, ducked, blocked blows, held onto property) 8 ☐ Chased, tried to catch or hold offender
		SCARED OR WARNED OFF OFFENDER
		9 ☐ Yelled at offender, turned on lights, threatened to call police, etc.
		PERSUADED OR APPEASED OFFENDER
	654	10 ☐ Cooperated, or pretended to (stalled, did what they asked) 11 ☐ Argued, reasoned, pleaded, bargained, etc.
		ESCAPED OR GOT AWAY
		12 ☐ Ran or drove away, or tried; hid, locked door
		GOT HELP OR GAVE ALARM
	655	13 ☐ Called police or guard 14 ☐ Tried to attract attention or help, warn others (cried out for help, called children inside)
		REACTED TO PAIN OR EMOTION
		15 ☐ Screamed from pain or fear
		OTHER
		16 ☐ Other — *Specify* ↲ ________________________
19c. Did you do anything (else) with the idea of protecting yourself or your property while the incident was going on?	656	1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 19d* 2 ☐ No/took no action/kept still — { *If 19a is "Yes",* ***SKIP*** *to 20a* *If 19a is "No",* ***SKIP*** *to 22*
19d. What did you do? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply.*		**USED PHYSICAL FORCE TOWARD OFFENDER**
	657	1 ☐ Attacked offender with gun; fired gun 2 ☐ Attacked with other weapon 3 ☐ Attacked without weapon (hit, kicked, etc.) 4 ☐ Threatened offender with gun 5 ☐ Threatened offender with other weapon 6 ☐ Threatened to injure, no weapon
		RESISTED OR CAPTURED OFFENDER
	658	7 ☐ Defended self or property (struggled, ducked, blocked blows, held onto property) 8 ☐ Chased, tried to catch or hold offender
		SCARED OR WARNED OFF OFFENDER
		9 ☐ Yelled at offender, turned on lights, threatened to call police, etc.
		PERSUADED OR APPEASED OFFENDER
	659	10 ☐ Cooperated, or pretended to (stalled, did what they asked) 11 ☐ Argued, reasoned, pleaded, bargained, etc.
		ESCAPED OR GOT AWAY
		12 ☐ Ran or drove away, or tried; hid, locked door
		GOT HELP OR GAVE ALARM
	660	13 ☐ Called police or guard 14 ☐ Tried to attract attention or help, warn others (cried out for help, called children inside)
		REACTED TO PAIN OR EMOTION
		15 ☐ Screamed from pain or fear
		OTHER
		16 ☐ Other — *Specify* ↲ ________________________

20a. Did (any of) your action(s) help the situation in any way — such as by avoiding injury or greater injury to you, or by scaring or chasing off the offender — or were they helpful in some other way?	661 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 20b* 2 ☐ No ...... 3 ☐ Don't know } **SKIP** *to 21a*
20b. How were they helpful? Any other way? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	662 • 1 ☐ Helped avoid injury or greater injury to respondent 2 ☐ Scared or chased offender off 3 ☐ Helped respondent get away from offender 4 ☐ Protected property 5 ☐ Protected other people 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ______
21a. Did (any of) your action(s) make the situation worse in any way?	663 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 21b* 2 ☐ No ...... 3 ☐ Don't know } **SKIP** *to 22*
21b. How did they make the situation worse? Any other way? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	664 • 1 ☐ Led to injury or greater injury to respondent 2 ☐ Caused greater loss of property or damage to property 3 ☐ Other people got hurt (worse) 4 ☐ Offender got away 5 ☐ Made offender angrier, more aggressive, etc. 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ______
22. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Was anyone present during the incident besides you and the offender(s)?**	665 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 23a* 2 ☐ No ...... 3 ☐ Don't know } **SKIP** *to Check Item G, page 18*
23a. Did the actions of (this person/any of these people) help the situation in any way?	666 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 23b* 2 ☐ No ...... 3 ☐ Don't know } **SKIP** *to 24a*
23b. How did they help the situation? Any other way? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	667 • 1 ☐ Helped avoid injury or greater injury to respondent 2 ☐ Scared or chased offender off 3 ☐ Helped respondent get away from offender 4 ☐ Protected property 5 ☐ Protected other people 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ______
24a. Did the actions of (this person/any of these people) make the situation worse in any way?	668 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 24b* 2 ☐ No ...... 3 ☐ Don't know } **SKIP** *to 25a*
24b. How did they make the situation worse? Any other way? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	669 • 1 ☐ Led to injury or greater injury to respondent 2 ☐ Caused greater loss of property or damage to property 3 ☐ Other people got hurt (worse) 4 ☐ Offender got away 5 ☐ Made offender angrier, more aggressive, etc. 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ______

Notes

25a. (Not counting you) were there any persons present during the incident who were harmed, threatened with harm or had something taken from them by force or threat? (Do not include persons under 12 years of age.)	670	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 25b* 2 ☐ No ...... } **SKIP** to *Check Item G* 3 ☐ Don't know }
25b. How many? (Do not include persons under 12 years of age.)	671	______ Number of persons
25c. Are any of these persons members of your household now? (Do not include persons under 12 years of age.)	672	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 25d* 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to Check Item G*
25d. How many, not counting yourself? INTERVIEWER – *Enter name(s) of other household member(s). If not sure, ask.*	673	______ Number of household members Name(s) ______ ______ ______
CHECK ITEM G Refer to 19b and 19d on page 16. Did respondent use physical force against offender? (Is 1–6 marked in 19b or 19d?)		☐ Yes – *Ask 26* ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 29a*
26. Who was the first to use or threaten to use physical force – you, the offender(s), or someone else? *Mark (X) only one box. Then* **SKIP** *to 29a.*	674	1 ☐ Respondent } 2 ☐ Offender(s) } 3 ☐ Someone else } **SKIP** *to 29a* 4 ☐ Don't know }
27a. *If household member was present,* **SKIP** *to 28.* **Do you know or have you learned anything about the offender(s) – for instance, whether there was one or more than one offender involved, whether it was someone young or old, or male or female?**	675	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 27b* 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 49a, page 21*
27b. How sure are you of this information? Do you have a suspicion, are you fairly sure or are you certain?	676	1 ☐ Suspicion 2 ☐ Fairly sure 3 ☐ Certain
27c. How did you learn about the offender(s)? Any other way? *Mark (X) all that apply. Then* **SKIP** *to 49a, page 21.*	677 * 678 *	1 ☐ Respondent saw or heard offender .. 2 ☐ From other member of household who was eyewitness .... 3 ☐ From eyewitness(es) other than household member(s) .... 4 ☐ From police .... 5 ☐ Other person (not eyewitness) ..... 6 ☐ Offender(s) admitted it .... 7 ☐ Offender(s) had threatened to do it .. 8 ☐ Stolen property found on offenders' property or in offenders' possession . 9 ☐ Figured it out by who had motive, opportunity, or had done it before ... 0 ☐ Other – *Specify* .... ______ } **SKIP** *to 49a, page 21*
28. What actually happened? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	679 *	1 ☐ Something taken without permission 2 ☐ Attempted or threatened to take something 3 ☐ Harassed, argument, abusive language 4 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of house/apt. 5 ☐ Forcible entry or attempted forcible entry of car 6 ☐ Damaged or destroyed property 7 ☐ Attempted or threatened to damage or destroy property 8 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______
29a. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Was the crime committed by only one or by more than one offender?**	680	1 ☐ Only one – **SKIP** *to 30* 2 ☐ More than one – **SKIP** *to 39, page 20* 3 ☐ Don't know – *Ask 29b*
29b. Do you know anything about one of the offenders?	681	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 30* 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 49a, page 21*

30. Was the offender male or female?	682	1 ☐ Male 2 ☐ Female 3 ☐ Don't know
31. How old would you say the offender was?	683	1 ☐ Under 12 2 ☐ 12–14 3 ☐ 15–17 4 ☐ 18–20 5 ☐ 21–29 6 ☐ 30 + 7 ☐ Don't know
32a. Was the offender drinking or on drugs, or don't you know?	684	1 ☐ Yes (drinking or on drugs) — *Ask 32b* 2 ☐ No (not drinking/not on drugs) . . . . . 3 ☐ Don't know (if drinking or on drugs) . } **SKIP** to 33a
32b. Which was it? (Drinking or on drugs?)	685	1 ☐ Drinking 2 ☐ On drugs 3 ☐ Both (drinking and on drugs) 4 ☐ Drinking or on drugs — could not tell which
33a. Was the offender someone you knew or a stranger you had never seen before?	686	1 ☐ Knew or had seen before — ***SKIP** to 34* 2 ☐ Stranger 3 ☐ Don't know
33b. Would you be able to recognize the offender if you saw him/her?	687	1 ☐ Yes . . . . 2 ☐ Not sure (possibly or probably) } ***SKIP** to 35* 3 ☐ No — ***SKIP** to 37*
34. How well did you know the offender — by sight only, casual acquaintance, or well known?	688	1 ☐ Sight only — *Ask 35* 2 ☐ Casual acquaintance 3 ☐ Well known . . . . . . } ***SKIP** to 36*
35. Would you have been able to tell the police how they might find the offender, for instance, where he/she lived, worked, went to school, or spent time? *Mark (X) only one box. Then **SKIP** to 37.*	689	1 ☐ Yes . . . . 2 ☐ No . . . . 3 ☐ Other — *Specify* . . . . ____________________ } ***SKIP** to 37*
36. How did you know the offender? For example, was the offender a friend, cousin, etc.? *Mark (X) first box that applies.*	690	**RELATIVE** 1 ☐ Spouse at time of incident 2 ☐ Ex-spouse at time of incident 3 ☐ Parent or step-parent 4 ☐ Own child or step-child 5 ☐ Brother/sister 6 ☐ Other relative — *Specify*____________ **NONRELATIVE** 7 ☐ Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend 8 ☐ Friend or ex-friend 9 ☐ Roommate, boarder 10 ☐ Schoolmate 11 ☐ Neighbor 12 ☐ Someone at work, customer 13 ☐ Other nonrelative — *Specify*____________
37. Was the offender White, Black, or some other race?	691	1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Black 3 ☐ Other — *Specify*____________ 4 ☐ Don't know
38. Was this the only time this offender committed a crime or made threats against you or your household? *Mark (X) only one box. Then **SKIP** to 49a, page 21.*	692	1 ☐ Yes (only time) . . . . 2 ☐ No (there were other times) . 3 ☐ Don't know . . . . } ***SKIP** to 49a, page 21*

Notes

39. How many offenders?	693	______ **Number of offenders** x ☐ **Don't know (number of offenders)**
40a. Were they male or female?	694	1 ☐ All male . . . . } *SKIP to 41a* 2 ☐ All female . . . . } *SKIP to 41a* 3 ☐ Don't know sex of any offenders } *SKIP to 41a* 4 ☐ Both male and female – *Ask 40b*
40b. *If there were only 2 offenders (item 39),* ***SKIP TO*** *41a.* **Were they mostly male or mostly female?**	695	1 ☐ Mostly male 2 ☐ Mostly female 3 ☐ Evenly divided 4 ☐ Don't know
41a. How old would you say the youngest was?	696	1 ☐ Under 12 2 ☐ 12–14 3 ☐ 15–17 4 ☐ 18–20 5 ☐ 21–29 6 ☐ 30+ – ***SKIP*** *to 42a* 7 ☐ Don't know
41b. How old would you say the oldest was?	697	1 ☐ Under 12 2 ☐ 12–14 3 ☐ 15–17 4 ☐ 18–20 5 ☐ 21–29 6 ☐ 30+ 7 ☐ Don't know
42a. Were any of the offenders drinking or on drugs, or don't you know?	698	1 ☐ Yes (drinking or on drugs) – *Ask 42b* 2 ☐ No (not drinking/not on drugs) . . . . } ***SKIP*** *to 43a* 3 ☐ Don't know (if drinking or on drugs) } ***SKIP*** *to 43a*
42b. Which was it? (Drinking or on drugs?)	699	1 ☐ Drinking 2 ☐ On drugs 3 ☐ Both (drinking and on drugs) 4 ☐ Drinking or on drugs – could not tell which
43a. Were any of the offenders known to you, or were they all strangers you had never seen before?	700	1 ☐ All known } ***SKIP*** *to 44* 2 ☐ Some known } ***SKIP*** *to 44* 3 ☐ All strangers } *Ask 43b* 4 ☐ Don't know } *Ask 43b*
43b. Would you be able to recognize any of them if you saw them?	701	1 ☐ Yes . . . . } ***SKIP*** *to 45* 2 ☐ Not sure (possibly or probably) } ***SKIP*** *to 45* 3 ☐ No – ***SKIP*** *to 47a*
44. How well did you know the offender(s) – by sight only, casual acquaintance or well known? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	702 •	1 ☐ Sight only 2 ☐ Casual acquaintance 3 ☐ Well known
CHECK ITEM H Refer to 44. Is "casual acquaintance" or "well known" marked?		☐ Yes – ***SKIP*** *to 46* ☐ No – *Ask 45*
45. Would you have been able to tell the police how they might find any of them, for instance, where they lived, worked, went to school, or spent time? *Mark (X) only one box. Then* ***SKIP*** *to 47a.*	703	1 ☐ Yes . . . . } ***SKIP*** *to 47a* 2 ☐ No . . . . } ***SKIP*** *to 47a* 3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ } ***SKIP*** *to 47a*
46. How did you know them? For example, were they friends, cousins, etc.? *Mark (X) all that apply.*		**RELATIVE**
	704 •	1 ☐ Spouse at time of incident 2 ☐ Ex-spouse at time of incident 3 ☐ Parent or step-parent 4 ☐ Own child or step-child 5 ☐ Brother/sister 6 ☐ Other relative – *Specify* ______
		NONRELATIVE
	705 •	7 ☐ Boyfriend or girlfriend, ex-boyfriend or ex-girlfriend 8 ☐ Friend or ex-friend 9 ☐ Roommate, boarder
	706 •	10 ☐ Schoolmate 11 ☐ Neighbor 12 ☐ Someone at work, customer 13 ☐ Other nonrelative – *Specify* ______
47a. Were the offenders White, Black, or some other race? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	707 •	1 ☐ White 2 ☐ Black 3 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______ 4 ☐ Don't know race of any/some
47b. *If only one box marked in 47a, SKIP to 48.* **What race were most of the offenders?**	708	1 ☐ Mostly White 2 ☐ Mostly Black 3 ☐ Mostly some other race 4 ☐ Equal number of each race 5 ☐ Don't know

48. Was this the only time any of these offenders committed a crime or made threats against you or your household?	709	1 ☐ Yes (only time) 2 ☐ No (there were other times) 3 ☐ Don't know
49a. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Was something stolen or taken without permission that belonged to you or others in the household?** INTERVIEWER – *Include anything stolen from unrecognizable business. Do not include anything stolen from a recognizable business in respondent's home or another business, such as merchandise or cash from a register.*	710	1 ☐ Yes – **SKIP** *to 54* 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
49b. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Did the offender(s) ATTEMPT to take something that belonged to you or others in the household?**	711	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 50* 2 ☐ No . . . . . . } **SKIP** *to 64a, page 23* 3 ☐ Don't know }
50. What did they try to take? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	712 •	1 ☐ Cash 2 ☐ Purse 3 ☐ Wallet 4 ☐ Credit cards, checks, bank cards 5 ☐ Car 6 ☐ Other motor vehicle
	713 •	7 ☐ Part of motor vehicle (tire, hubcap, attached tape deck, attached CB radio, etc.) 8 ☐ Gasoline or oil 9 ☐ Bicycle or parts
	714 •	10 ☐ TV, stereo, other household appliances 11 ☐ Silver, china, art objects 12 ☐ Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.)
	715 •	13 ☐ Personal effects (clothing, jewelry, toys, etc.) 14 ☐ Handgun (pistol, revolver) 15 ☐ Other firearm (rifle, shotgun) 16 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________ 17 ☐ Don't know
51. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Was/Were the article(s) in or attached to a motor vehicle when the attempt was made to take (it/them)?**	716	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
52. Did the (property/money) they tried to take belong to you personally, to someone else in the household, or to both you and other household members?	717	1 ☐ Self only 2 ☐ Other household member(s) only 3 ☐ Both respondent and other household member(s) 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
CHECK ITEM I Refer to item 50. Did they try to take cash, purse, or a wallet? (Is box 1,2, or 3 marked?)		☐ Yes – *Ask 53a* ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 53b*
53a. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Was the (cash/purse/wallet) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held?**	718	1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
53b. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Was there anything (else) they tried to take directly from you, for instance, from your pocket or hands, or that you were wearing?** *Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.*	719	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 53c* 2 ☐ No – **SKIP** *to 64a, page 23*
53c. Which items did they try to take directly from you? *Do not include cash/purse/wallet. Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.* *Enter code(s) from 50. Then* **SKIP** *to 64a, page 23.*	720 •	☐☐ Code ☐☐ Code ☐☐ Code – **SKIP** *to 64a, page 23* 40 ☐ Tried to take everything marked in 50 directly from respondent – **SKIP** *to 64a, page 23*

Notes

54. What was taken that belonged to you or others in the household? Anything else?

Mark (X) all that apply.

INTERVIEWER – *If purse or wallet stolen, ASK* – **Did it contain any money?**

Enter amount of stolen cash where indicated. Mark the appropriate box(es) for stolen property.

Cash

721 $ __________ . 00 **Amount of cash taken**

722 1 ☐ Only cash taken – ***Enter amount above and SKIP to 58a***

Property

PURSE/WALLET/CREDIT CARDS

2 ☐ Purse
3 ☐ Wallet } *Ask:* **Did it contain any money?**
4 ☐ Credit cards, checks, bank cards

VEHICLE OR PARTS

5 ☐ Car
6 ☐ Other motor vehicle
723 7 ☐ Part of motor vehicle (tire, hubcap, attached tape deck, attached CB radio, etc.)
8 ☐ Unattached motor vehicle accessories or equipment (unattached radio, etc.)
9 ☐ Gasoline or oil
724 10 ☐ Bicycle or parts

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

11 ☐ TV, stereo, other household appliances
12 ☐ Silver, china, art objects
725 13 ☐ Other household furnishings (furniture, rugs, etc.)

PERSONAL EFFECTS

14 ☐ Portable electronic and photographic gear (Personal stereo, TV, calculator, camera, etc.)
15 ☐ Clothing, furs, luggage, briefcase
726 16 ☐ Jewelry, watch
17 ☐ Collection of stamps, coins, etc.
18 ☐ Toys, sports and recreation equipment (not listed above)
727 19 ☐ Other personal and portable objects

FIREARMS

20 ☐ Handgun (pistol, revolver)
21 ☐ Other firearm (rifle, shotgun)

MISCELLANEOUS

728 22 ☐ Tools, machines, office equipment
23 ☐ Farm or garden produce, plants, fruit, logs
24 ☐ Animals – pet or livestock
25 ☐ Food or liquor
729 26 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________
27 ☐ Don't know

55. *ASK OR VERIFY* – **(Were the articles/Was it) in or attached to a motor vehicle when (they were/it was) taken?**

730 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

56. Did the stolen (property/money) belong to you personally, to someone else in the household, or to both you and other household members?

731 1 ☐ Self only
2 ☐ Other household member(s) only
3 ☐ Both respondent and other household members
4 ☐ Other – *Specify* __________

CHECK ITEM J Refer to item 54. Was a car or other motor vehicle taken? (Is box 5 or 6 marked?)

☐ Yes – *Ask 57a*
☐ No – ***SKIP** to Check Item K*

57a. Had permission to use the (car/motor vehicle) ever been given to the offender(s)?

732 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 57b*
2 ☐ No . . . .
3 ☐ Don't know } ***SKIP** to Check Item K*

57b. Did the offender(s) return the (car/motor vehicle) this time?

733 1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No

CHECK ITEM K Refer to item 54. Did they take cash, purse, or a wallet? (Is a cash amount entered or box 1, 2, or 3 marked?)

☐ Yes – *Fill 58a*
☐ No – ***SKIP** to 58b*

58a. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Was the (cash/purse/wallet) on your person, for instance, in a pocket or being held?**	734 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
58b. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Was there anything (else) they took directly from you, for instance, from your pocket or hands, or that you were wearing?** *Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.*	735 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 58c* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP** to Check Item L*
58c. Which items did they take directly from you? *Do not include cash/purse/wallet. Exclude property not belonging to respondent or other household member.* *Enter code(s) from 54.*	736 • Code Code Code 40 ☐ Everything marked in 54 was taken directly from respondent
CHECK ITEM L Refer to item 54. What was taken?	☐ Box 2, 3, or 5–27 marked – *Ask 59a* ☐ No entry in box 2, 3, or 5–27 – ***SKIP** to 63*
59a. What was the value of the PROPERTY that was taken? (Exclude any stolen cash/checks/credit cards.)	737 $ ________ . 00 Value of property taken
59b. How did you decide the value of the property that was taken? Any other way? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	738 • 1 ☐ Original cost 2 ☐ Replacement cost 3 ☐ Personal estimate of current value 4 ☐ Insurance report estimate 5 ☐ Police estimate 6 ☐ Don't know 7 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________
60. Was all or part of the stolen (property/money and property) recovered, not counting anything received from insurance?	739 1 ☐ All – ***SKIP** to 62* 2 ☐ Part – *Ask 61* 3 ☐ None – ***SKIP** to 63*
61. What was recovered? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply.* *INTERVIEWER – If purse or wallet recovered, ASK –* **Did it contain any money?** *Enter amount of recovered cash where indicated. Mark the appropriate box(es) for recovered property.*	**Cash** 740 $ ________ . 00 Amount of cash recovered 741 • 1 ☐ Only cash recovered – *Enter amount above and **SKIP** to 63* **Property** 2 ☐ Purse } *Ask:* **Did it contain any money?** 3 ☐ Wallet } 4 ☐ Credit cards, checks, bank cards 5 ☐ Property other than the above
CHECK ITEM M Refer to item 61. Was other property recovered? (Is box 5 marked?)	☐ Yes – *Ask 62* ☐ No – ***SKIP** to 63*
62. Considering any damage, what was the value of the property after it was recovered? (Do not include recovered cash, checks, or credit cards.)	742 $ ________ . 00 Value of property recovered
63. Was the theft reported to an insurance company?	743 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No or don't have insurance 3 ☐ Don't know
64a. (Other than any stolen property) was anything that belonged to you or other members of the household damaged in this incident? *PROBE –* **For example, was (a lock or window broken/clothing damaged/damage done to a car), or something else?**	744 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 64b* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP** to 65a*
64b. Was/Were the damaged item(s) repaired or replaced?	745 1 ☐ Yes, all } ***SKIP** to 64d* 2 ☐ Yes, part } 3 ☐ No, none – *Ask 64c*
64c. How much would it cost to repair or replace the damaged item(s)?	746 $ ________ . 00 Cost to repair/replace – ***SKIP** to 64e* 0 ☐ No cost – ***SKIP** to 65a* X ☐ Don't know – ***SKIP** to 64e*
64d. How much was the repair or replacement cost?	746 $ ________ . 00 Cost to repair/replace – *Ask 64e* 0 ☐ No cost – ***SKIP** to 65a* X ☐ Don't know – *Ask 64e*
64e. Who (paid/will pay) for the repairs or replacement? Anyone else? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	747 • 1 ☐ Items will not be repaired or replaced 2 ☐ Household member 3 ☐ Landlord or landlord's insurance 4 ☐ Victim's (or household's) insurance 5 ☐ Offender 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ________

65a. Were the police informed or did they find out about this incident in any way?	748	1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 65b* 2 ☐ No — ***SKIP** to 66a* 3 ☐ Don't know — **SKIP** *to 75, page 26*
65b. How did the police find out about it? *Mark (X) first box that applies.*	749	1 ☐ Respondent — **SKIP** *to 67a* 2 ☐ Other household member . . . . } 3 ☐ Someone official called police (guard, apt. manager, school official, etc.) . . . . } ***SKIP** to 68a* 4 ☐ Someone else . . . . } 5 ☐ Police were at scene — **SKIP** *to 68c* 6 ☐ Offender was a police officer . . } 7 ☐ Some other way — *Specify* } **SKIP** *to 69a* ____________________
66a. What was the reason it was not reported to the police? (Can you tell me a little more?) Any other reason? *Mark (X) all that apply.* STRUCTURED PROBE — **Was the reason because you dealt with it another way, it wasn't important enough to you, insurance wouldn't cover it, police couldn't do anything, police wouldn't help, or was there some other reason?**	750 ● 751 ● 752 ● 753 ● 754 ●	**DEALT WITH ANOTHER WAY** 1 ☐ Reported to another official (guard, apt. manager, school official, etc.) 2 ☐ Private or personal matter or took care of it myself or informally; told offender's parent **NOT IMPORTANT ENOUGH TO RESPONDENT** 3 ☐ Minor or unsuccessful crime, small or no loss, recovered property 4 ☐ Child offender(s), "kid stuff" 5 ☐ Not clear was a crime or that harm was intended **INSURANCE WOULDN'T COVER** 6 ☐ No insurance, loss less than deductible, etc. **POLICE COULDN'T DO ANYTHING** 7 ☐ Didn't find out until too late 8 ☐ Could not recover or identify property 9 ☐ Could not find or identify offender, lack of proof **POLICE WOULDN'T HELP** 10 ☐ Police wouldn't think it was important enough, wouldn't want to be bothered or get involved 11 ☐ Police would be inefficient, ineffective (they'd arrive late or not at all, wouldn't do a good job, etc.) 12 ☐ Police would be biased, would harass/insult respondent, cause respondent trouble, etc. 13 ☐ Offender was police officer **OTHER REASON** 14 ☐ Did not want to get offender in trouble with the law 15 ☐ Was advised not to report to police 16 ☐ Afraid of reprisal by offender or others 17 ☐ Did not want to or could not take time – too inconvenient 18 ☐ Other — *Specify* ____________________ 19 ☐ Respondent not present or doesn't know why it wasn't reported
CHECK ITEM N Refer to 66a. Is more than one reason marked?		☐ Yes — *Ask 66b* ☐ No — **SKIP** *to 75, page 26*
66b. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was not reported to the police? *Enter code from 66a. Then* **SKIP** *to 75, page 26.*	755	☐☐ Code — **SKIP** *to 75, page 26* 30 ☐ No one reason more important — **SKIP** *to 75, page 26*

Notes

67a. Please take a minute to think back to the time of the incident *(PAUSE)*. **Besides the fact that it was a crime, did YOU have any other reason for reporting this incident to the police? Any other reason?** *Mark (X) all that apply.* STRUCTURED PROBE — **Did you report it to get help with this incident, to recover your loss, to stop or punish the offender, to let police know about it, or was there some other reason?**	756 •	**TO GET HELP WITH THIS INCIDENT** 1 ☐ Stop or prevent THIS incident from happening 2 ☐ Needed help after incident due to injury, etc. **TO RECOVER LOSS** 3 ☐ To recover property 4 ☐ To collect insurance **TO GET OFFENDER** 5 ☐ To prevent further crimes against respondent/ respondent's household by this offender 6 ☐ To stop this offender from committing other crimes against anyone
	757 •	7 ☐ To punish offender 8 ☐ Catch or find offender — other reason or no reason given **TO LET POLICE KNOW** 9 ☐ To improve police surveillance of respondent's home, area, etc.
	758 •	10 ☐ Duty to let police know about crime **OTHER** 11 ☐ Other reason — *Specify* ⤵ 12 ☐ No other reason
CHECK ITEM O Refer to 67a. Is more than one reason marked?		☐ Yes — *Ask 67b* ☐ No — ***SKIP** to 68a*
67b. Which of these would you say was the most important reason why the incident was reported to the police? *Enter code from 67a.*	759	☐☐ Code 00 ☐ No one reason more important 20 ☐ Because it was a crime was most important
68a. Did the police come when they found out about the incident?	760	1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 68b* 2 ☐ No . . . . . . } 3 ☐ Don't know } ***SKIP** to 69a* 4 ☐ Respondent went to police — ***SKIP** to 68c*
68b. How soon after the police found out did they respond? Was it within 5 minutes, within 10 minutes, an hour, a day, or longer? *Mark (X) first category respondent is sure of.*	761	1 ☐ Within 5 minutes 2 ☐ Within 10 minutes 3 ☐ Within an hour 4 ☐ Within a day 5 ☐ Longer than a day 6 ☐ Don't know how soon
68c. What did they do while they were (there/here)? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	762 •	1 ☐ Took report 2 ☐ Searched/looked around 3 ☐ Took evidence (fingerprints, inventory, etc.) 4 ☐ Questioned witnesses or suspects 5 ☐ Promised surveillance 6 ☐ Promised to investigate 7 ☐ Made arrest 8 ☐ Other — *Specify* ______________ 9 ☐ Don't know
69a. Did you (or anyone in your household) have any later contact with the police about the incident?	763	1 ☐ Yes — *Ask 69b* 2 ☐ No . . . . } 3 ☐ Don't know } ***SKIP** to 70*
69b. Did the police get in touch with you or did you get in touch with them?	764	1 ☐ Police contacted respondent or other HH member 2 ☐ Respondent (or other HH member) contacted police 3 ☐ Both 4 ☐ Don't know 5 ☐ Other — *Specify* ______________
69c. Was that in person or by phone, or some other way?	765	1 ☐ In person 2 ☐ Not in person (by phone, mail, etc.) 3 ☐ Both in person and not in person 4 ☐ Don't know
69d. What did the police do in following up this incident? Anything else? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	766 •	1 ☐ Took report 2 ☐ Questioned witnesses or suspects 3 ☐ Did or promised surveillance/investigation 4 ☐ Recovered property 5 ☐ Made arrest 6 ☐ Stayed in touch with respondent/household 7 ☐ Other — *Specify* ⤵ 8 ☐ Nothing (to respondent's knowledge) 9 ☐ Don't know

70. Did you (or someone in your household) sign a complaint against the offender(s) to the police department or the authorities?	767 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No
71. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **As far as you know, was anyone arrested or were charges brought against anyone in connection with this incident?**	768 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
72a. Did you (or someone in your household) receive any help or advice from any office or agency – other than the police – that deals with victims of crime?	769 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 72b* 2 ☐ No . . . . . } **SKIP** *to 73a* 3 ☐ Don't know }
72b. Was that a government or a private agency?	770 1 ☐ Government 2 ☐ Private 3 ☐ Don't know
73a. Have you (or someone in your household) had contact with any other authorities about this incident (such as a prosecutor, court, or juvenile officer)?	771 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 73b* 2 ☐ No . . . . . } **SKIP** *to 74* 3 ☐ Don't know }
73b. Which authorities? Any others? *Mark (X) all that apply.*	772 • 1 ☐ Prosecutor, district attorney 2 ☐ Magistrate 3 ☐ Court 4 ☐ Juvenile, probation or parole officer 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ____________________
74. Do you expect the police, courts, or other authorities will be doing anything further in connection with this incident?	773 1 ☐ Yes – *Specify* ↴ ____________________ 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know
75. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **What were you doing when this incident (happened/started)?** *Mark (X) only one box.*	774 1 ☐ Working or on duty – **SKIP** *to 77a* 2 ☐ On the way to or from work – **SKIP** *to 77a* 3 ☐ On the way to or from school 4 ☐ On the way to or from other place 5 ☐ Shopping, errands 6 ☐ Attending school 7 ☐ Leisure activity away from home 8 ☐ Sleeping 9 ☐ Other activities at home 10 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ____________________ 11 ☐ Don't know
76a. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **Did you have a job at the time of the incident?**	775 1 ☐ Yes – **SKIP** *to 77a* 2 ☐ No
76b. What was your major activity the week of the incident – were you looking for work, keeping house, going to school, or doing something else? *Mark (X) only one box. Then* **SKIP** *to 84a, page 28.*	776 1 ☐ Looking for work . . . } 2 ☐ Keeping house . . . . . } 3 ☐ Going to school . . . . } 4 ☐ Unable to work . . . . } **SKIP** *to 84a, page 28* 5 ☐ Retired . . . . } 6 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ . . } ____________________

Notes

77a. For whom did you work? *(Name of company, business, organization, or other employer.)*	______________ ______________
77b. What kind of business or industry was this? *(e.g., TV and radio mfg., retail shoe store, State Labor Department, farm)*	777 ☐☐☐ ______________ ______________
78a. What kind of work were you doing? *(e.g., electrical engineer, stock clerk, typist, farmer, Armed Forces)*	______________ ______________ 778 ☐☐☐
78b. What were your most important activities or duties at this job? *(e.g., typing, keeping account books, selling cars, finishing concrete, Armed Forces)*	______________ ______________
79a. *ASK OR VERIFY* – **Were you an employee of a private company** *(PAUSE)*, **a government employee** *(PAUSE)*, **self-employed in your own business** *(PAUSE)*, **or working without pay in a family business?**	779 1 ☐ An employee of a PRIVATE company, business or individual for wages, salary, or commissions 2 ☐ A GOVERNMENT employee (Federal, State, county, or local) } ***SKIP** to 80* 3 ☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in OWN business, professional practice or farm – *Ask 79b* 4 ☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm – ***SKIP** to 80*
79b. Was the business incorporated?	780 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No *(or farm)*
80. *ASK OR VERIFY* – **Did this incident happen at your work site?**	781 1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No 3 ☐ Don't know 4 ☐ Other – *Specify* ______________
81. Did you usually work days or nights?	782 1 ☐ Days 2 ☐ Nights 3 ☐ Both days and nights/rotating shifts
CHECK ITEM P Refer to 16a on page 15. Was the respondent injured in this incident? (Is box 1-9 marked?)	☐ Yes (injury marked in 16a) – *Ask 82a* ☐ No (blank or None marked in 16a) – ***SKIP** to 83a*
82a. Did YOU lose time from work because of the injuries you suffered in this incident?	783 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 82b* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP** to 83a*
82b. How much time did you lose because of injuries?	784 __________ Number of days – *Ask 82c* 0 ☐ Less than one day – ***SKIP** to 83a* x ☐ Don't know – *Ask 82c*
82c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, sick leave, or some other source?	785 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 82d* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP** to 83a*
82d. About how much pay did you lose?	786 $ __________ . 00 Amount of pay lost x ☐ Don't know
83a. Did YOU lose time from work because of this incident for any of these (other) reasons – repairing damaged property *(PAUSE)*, **replacing stolen items** *(PAUSE)*, **police related activities, such as cooperating with an investigation** *(PAUSE)*, **court related activities, such as testifying in court** *(PAUSE)*, **any other reason?** *Mark (X) all that apply. If no time was lost for any of these reasons, mark None (box 6).*	787 1 ☐ Repairing damaged property 2 ☐ Replacing stolen items . . . . 3 ☐ Police related activities . . . . 4 ☐ Court related activities . . . . } *Ask 83b* 5 ☐ Other – *Specify* . . . . . ______________ 6 ☐ None (did not lose time from work for any of these reasons) – ***SKIP** to 84a*
83b. How much time did you lose because of *(name all reasons marked in 83a)***?**	788 __________ Number of days – *Ask 83c* 0 ☐ Less than one day – ***SKIP** to 84a* x ☐ Don't know – *Ask 83c*
83c. During these days, did you lose any pay that was not covered by unemployment insurance, paid leave, or some other source?	789 1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 83d* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP** to 84a*
83d. About how much pay did you lose?	790 $ __________ . 00 Amount of pay lost x ☐ Don't know

FORM NCS-2 (4-10-86)

84a. Were there any (other) household members 16 years or older who lost time from work because of this incident?	791	1 ☐ Yes – *Ask 84b* 2 ☐ No – ***SKIP** to Check Item Q*
84b. How much time did they lose altogether?	792	____________ Number of days 0 ☐ Less than one day x ☐ Don't know
CHECK ITEM Q Refer to item 75 on page 26. Was the respondent on the way to or from work, school, or some other place when the incident (happened/started)? (Is box 2, 3 or 4 marked?)		☐ Yes – *Ask 85* ☐ No – ***SKIP** to Check Item R*
85. *ASK OR VERIFY –* **You told me earlier you were on the way (to/from) (work/school/some place) when the incident happened.** **What means of transportation were you using?** *Mark (X) only one box.*	793	1 ☐ Car, truck or van 2 ☐ Motorcycle 3 ☐ Bicycle 4 ☐ On foot 5 ☐ School bus (private or public) 6 ☐ Bus or trolley 7 ☐ Subway or rapid transit 8 ☐ Train 9 ☐ Taxi 0 ☐ Other – *Specify* ↴ ______________________
CHECK ITEM R Summarize this incident or series of incidents. Include what was taken, how entry was gained, how victim was threatened/attacked, what weapons were present and how they were used, any injuries, what victim was doing at time of attack/threat, etc. INTERVIEWER – *Check BOUNDING INFORMATION on the back of the control card.*		______________________ ______________________ ______________________ ______________________ ______________________ ______________________ ______________________ ______________________ ______________________ ______________________ ______________________ ______________________
	794	☐☐☐☐☐☐
CHECK ITEM S Refer to 25d on page 18. Is there an entry for "Number of household members"?		☐ Yes – Be sure you fill or have filled an Incident Report for each interviewed household member 12 years of age or over who was harmed, threatened with harm, or had something taken from him/her by force or threat in this incident. ☐ No
CHECK ITEM T Is this the last Incident Report to be filled for this respondent?		☐ Yes – *Fill Check Item U* ☐ No – *Go to next Incident Report*
CHECK ITEM U Is this the last household member to be interviewed?		☐ Yes – *END INTERVIEW* ☐ No – *Interview next household member*

Notes

FORM NCS-2 (4 10-86)

Appendix III

Survey methodology and standard errors

For crimes against persons or households, survey results contained in this report are based on data gathered from residents throughout the Nation, including persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates, did not fall within the scope of the survey. Similarly, U.S. citizens residing abroad and foreign visitors to this country were not under consideration. With these exceptions, individuals age 12 or older living in units designated for the sample were eligible to be interviewed.

Data collection

Each housing unit selected for the National Crime Survey (NCS) is in the sample for 3 years, with each of seven interviews taking place at 6-month intervals. An NCS interviewer's first contact with a housing unit selected for the survey is in person, and, if it is not possible to secure face-to-face interviews with all eligible members of the household during this initial visit, interviews by telephone are permissible thereafter. The only exceptions to the requirement that each eligible person be interviewed apply to incapacitated persons and individuals who are absent from the household during the entire field-interviewing period.

Since July 1986, unless a knowledgeable household member insists otherwise, 12- and 13-year-olds are interviewed directly by the interviewer. This differs from the previous practice of interviewing a knowledgeable adult as a proxy respondent for all 12- and 13-year-olds, unless the adult insisted that the child be interviewed and the alternative was no interview at all. In the case of temporarily absent household members and persons who are physically or mentally incapable of granting interviews, interviewers may accept other household members as proxy respondents, and in certain situations nonhousehold members may provide information for incapacitated persons.

Prior to February 1980 the second through seventh interviews were conducted in the same manner as the initial interview. At that time, however, the mode of interviewing was changed to cut data collection costs. Telephone interviewing was increased, and in-person interviewing was reduced. This change was implemented in a manner that reduced the possibility of biasing the results. For half the remaining interviews at a sample address, the procedure was the same as that used for the entire sample prior to February 1980: The third, fifth, and seventh interviews were conducted primarily in person, with telephone followup permitted. The three even-numbered interviews were conducted insofar as possible by telephone. Beginning in March 1986 all interviews were done by telephone wherever possible, except for the first and fifth interviews, which are still primarily conducted in person.

Before February 1980 about 20% of the interviews were completed by telephone, whereas the proportion was approximately 50% until March 1986. The percentage of telephone interviews is approximately 72% under the current procedure. The results of an assessment of the change in the data collection mode on results for 1980 were reported in the initial data release for that year.[3]

Sample design and size

Survey estimates are based on data obtained from a stratified, multistage cluster sample. The primary sampling units (PSU's) composing the first stage of the sampling were counties, groups of counties, or large metropolitan areas. Large PSU's were included in the sample with certainty and were considered to be self-representing (SR). The remaining PSU's, called non-self-representing (NSR), were combined into strata by grouping PSU's with similar demographic characteristics, as determined by the 1980 census. From each stratum, one PSU was selected for the sample, the probability of selection having been proportionate to the PSU's population.

In June 1984 a sample cut resulted in the reduction of NSR strata from 220 to 153. This also included a 20% sample reduction in the larger of the 156 SR PSU's. Phase-in of a revised NCS sample design based on 1980 census data began in January 1985. Households that were interviewed during 1987 were drawn from both the 1970- and 1980-based sample designs. The 1980 design consists of 84 SR PSU's and 153 NSR strata, with one PSU per stratum selected with probability proportionate to size. Because part of the reduction in the number of SR PSU's is due to a different procedure for drawing PSU boundaries, especially in the New England States, the 156 PSU's in the 1970 design are equivalent to 130 PSU's in the current design. Even with this smaller number of sample areas, the reliability of estimates has been maintained by using crime-related characteristics in the formation of the strata and by improving sample selection within the PSU's.

The remaining stages of sampling were designed to ensure a self-weighting probability sample of dwelling units and group quarters within each of the selected areas.[4] This involved a systematic selection of enumeration districts (geographic areas used for the 1980 census), with a probability of selection proportionate to their 1980 population size, followed by the selection of clusters of approximately four housing units each from within each enumeration district.[5] To account for units built within each of the sample areas after the 1980 census, a sample was drawn, by means of an independent clerical operation, of permits issued for the construction of residential housing.

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[3] See Criminal Victimization in the United States: 1979-80 Changes, 1973-80 Trends, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-80838, July 1982.

[4] Self-weighting means that each sample housing unit had the same initial probability of being selected.

[5] All references to the 1980-based sample design apply to the 1970-based design.

Jurisdictions that do not issue building permits were sampled using small land-area segments. These supplementary procedures, though yielding a relatively small portion of the total sample, enabled persons occupying housing built after 1980 to be properly represented in the survey. With the passage of time, newly constructed units account for an increased proportion of the total sample.

Approximately 59,000 housing units and other living quarters were designated for the sample. For purposes of conducting the field interviews, the sample was divided into six groups, or rotations, each of which contained housing units whose occupants were to be interviewed once every 6 months over a period of 3 years. The initial interview was for purposes of bounding (that is, establishing a timeframe to avoid duplicative recording of information on subsequent interviews) but was not used in computing annual estimates. Each rotation group was further divided into six panels. Persons occupying housing units within a sixth of each rotation group, or one panel, were interviewed each month during the 6-month period. Because the survey is continuous, additional housing units are selected in the manner described and assigned to rotation groups and panels for subsequent incorporation into the sample. A new rotation group enters the sample every 6 months, replacing a group phased out after being in the sample for 3 years.

Interviews were obtained at 6-month intervals from the occupants of about 49,000 of the 59,000 housing units designated for the sample. The large majority of the remaining 10,000 units were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 2,000 of the 10,000 units were occupied by persons who, although eligible to participate in the survey, were not interviewed because they could not be reached after repeated visits, declined to be interviewed, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise not available.

Month of interview by month of reference

(X's denote months in the 6-month reference period)

Month of interview	Period of reference											
	First quarter			Second quarter			Third quarter			Fourth quarter		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
January												
February	X											
March	X	X										
April	X	X	X									
May	X	X	X	X								
June	X	X	X	X	X							
July	X	X	X	X	X	X						
August		X	X	X	X	X	X					
September			X	X	X	X	X	X				
October				X	X	X	X	X	X			
November					X	X	X	X	X	X		
December						X	X	X	X	X	X	
January							X	X	X	X	X	X
February								X	X	X	X	X
March									X	X	X	X
April										X	X	X
May											X	X
June												X
July												

Thus, the occupants of about 96% of all eligible housing units, or some 100,000 persons, participated in the survey.

Throughout 1987 approximately 3,400 households out of 49,000 households in the sample were designated to be interviewed using a new technique called Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). Data from households in these interview areas are excluded from this report in order to study the effect of this new interview procedure on the designated households. Adjustments were made in the NCS weighting to compensate for the exclusion of these CATI cases in the 1987 data. It is anticipated that the data collected from CATI-designated households will be included in this report beginning in 1988.

Estimation procedure

To enhance the reliability of the estimates presented in this report, the estimation procedure incorporated extensive auxiliary data resources on those characteristics of the population that are believed to bear on the subject matter of the survey. These auxiliary data were used in the various stages of ratio estimation.

The estimation procedure produces quarterly estimates of the volume and rates of victimization. Sample data from 8 months of field interviewing are required to produce estimates for each quarter. As shown in the accompanying chart, for example, data collected during February through September are required to produce an estimate for the first quarter of any given calendar year. Each quarterly estimate is made up of equal numbers of field observations from the months during the half-year interval prior to the time of interview. Thus, incidents occurring in January may be reported in a February interview (1 month ago), in a March interview (2 months ago), and so on up to 6 months ago for interviews conducted in July. One purpose of this arrangement is to minimize expected biases associated with the tendency of respondents to place criminal victimizations in more recent months during the 6-month reference period than when they actually occurred. Annual estimates are derived by accumulating data from the four quarterly estimates, which in turn are obtained from 17 months of field interviewing--from February of one year through June of the following year.

The population and household figures shown on victimization rate tables are based on an average for these 17 months, centering on the ninth month of the data collection period, in this case October 1987.

The first step in the estimation procedure was the application of a basic weight, the reciprocal of the probability of each housing unit's selection for the sample, to the data from each person interviewed; this weight is a rough measure of the population within the scope of the NCS that is represented by each person in the sample. An adjustment was then made to account for occupied units (and for persons in occupied units) that were eligible for the survey, but where it was not possible to obtain an interview.

Ordinarily, the distribution of the sample population differs somewhat from the distribution of the total population from which the sample was drawn in terms of such characteristics as age, race, sex, residence, and so forth. Because of this, two stages of ratio estimation were employed to bring distributions of the two populations into closer agreement, thereby reducing the variability of the sample estimates.

The first stage of ratio estimation was applied only to data records obtained from sample areas that were non-self-representing. Its purpose was to reduce the error arising from the fact that one area was selected to represent an entire stratum. For various categories of race and residence, ratios were calculated reflecting the relationships between weighted 1980 census counts for all sample areas in each region and the total population in the non-self-representing parts of the region at the time of the census.

The second stage of ratio estimation was applied on a person basis and brought the distribution of the persons in the sample into closer agreement with independent current estimates of the population distribution by various age-sex-race categories.[6]

Concerning the estimation of data on crimes against households, characteristics of the wife in a husband-wife household and characteristics of the head of household in other types of households were used to determine which ratio estimate factors were to be applied. This procedure is thought to be more precise than that of uniformly using the characteristics of the head of household because sample coverage generally is better for females than for males.

In producing estimates of personal incidents (as opposed to those of victimizations), a further adjustment was made in those cases where an incident involved more than one person, thereby allowing for the probability that such incidents had more than a single chance of coming into the sample. Thus, if two persons were victimized during the same incident, the weight assigned to the record for that incident (and associated characteristics) was reduced by a half in order not to introduce double counts into the estimated data. However, the details of the outcome of the event as they related to the victimized individual were reflected in the survey results. No adjustment was necessary in estimating data on crimes against households because each separate criminal act was defined as involving only one household.

Series victimizations

Three or more criminal events that are similar if not identical in nature and incurred by individuals who are unable to identify separately the details of each act or recount accurately the total number of such acts are known as series victimizations. Because of the inability of the victims to provide details for each event separately, series crimes have been excluded from the analysis and data tables in this report.

Before 1979, NCS interviewers recorded series victimizations by the season (or seasons) of occurrence within the 6-month reference period, and the data were tabulated by the quarter of the year in which data were collected. Since January of that year, however, data on series crimes have been gathered by the calendar quarter (or quarters) of occurrence, making it possible to match the timeframes used in tabulating the data for regular crimes.

An assessment of the effects of combining regular crimes and series crimes--with each of the latter counting as a single victimization (based on the details of the most recent incident only)--was included in the initial release of 1980 data, referenced previously in this appendix (footnote 3). As was expected, that report showed that victimization counts and rates were higher in 1979 and 1980, when the series crimes were added. However, rate changes between those 2 years were essentially in the same direction and significantly affected the same crimes as those for the regular crimes alone.

Table I shows the counts of regular and series victimizations for 1987 as well as the results of combining the two, with each series tallied as a single event. A total of 725,320 personal series crimes and 568,180 household series crimes were measured. As in the past, series crimes for 1987 tended disproportionately to be either assaults (more likely simple than aggravated) or household larcenies for which the value of loss was less than $50.

Issues relating to the methods of collecting and analyzing data on series crimes have been addressed initially by means of a followup questionnaire administered to persons reporting series crimes during interviews from January through June 1985. Results of that test are contained in Series Crimes: Report of a Field Test, BJS Technical Report, NCJ-104615, April 1987. Further tests of approaches to collecting data on series crimes are anticipated.

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[6] Armed Forces personnel who are eligible to be interviewed are not included in the second-stage ratio estimate.

Appendix III

Table I. Personal and household crimes, 1987

Number and percent distribution of series victimizations and of victimizations not in series, by sector and type of crime

	Total victimizations		Series victimizations		Victimizations not in series	
Sector and type of crime	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector	Number	Percent in sector
Personal sector	**19,729,880**	**100.0**	**725,320**	**100.0**	**19,004,560**	**100.0**
Crimes of violence	6,145,930	31.2	485,360	66.9	5,660,570	29.8
Completed	2,214,390	11.2	128,440	17.7	2,085,950	11.0
Attempted	3,931,550	19.9	356,930	49.2	3,574,620	18.8
Rape	147,290	.7	6,390	.9[a]	140,900	.7
Completed	69,380	.4	4,580	.6[a]	64,800	.3
Attempted	77,900	.4	1,810	.2[a]	76,090	.4
Robbery	1,068,520	5.4	38,060	5.2	1,030,460	5.4
Completed	701,920	3.6	23,770	3.3	678,150	3.6
With injury	285,860	1.4	10,210	1.4[a]	275,650	1.5
From serious assault	134,390	.7	4,340	.6[a]	130,050	.7
From minor assault	151,470	.8	5,860	.8[a]	145,610	.8
Without injury	416,050	2.1	13,560	1.9[a]	402,490	2.1
Attempted	366,590	1.9	14,280	2.0[a]	352,310	1.9
With injury	100,540	.5	3,450	.5[a]	97,090	.5
From serious assault	46,460	.2	1,730	.2[a]	44,730	.2
From minor assault	54,080	.3	1,710	.2[a]	52,370	.3
Without injury	266,060	1.3	10,840	1.5[a]	255,220	1.3
Assault	4,930,140	25.0	440,920	60.8	4,489,220	23.6
Aggravated	1,631,660	8.3	88,510	12.2	1,543,150	8.1
Completed with injury	501,060	2.5	20,260	2.8	480,800	2.5
Attempted with weapon	1,130,610	5.7	68,260	9.4	1,062,350	5.6
Simple	3,298,470	16.7	352,400	48.6	2,946,070	15.5
Completed with injury	942,030	4.8	79,830	11.0	862,200	4.5
Attempted without weapon	2,356,430	11.9	272,570	37.6	2,083,860	11.0
Crimes of theft	13,583,940	68.8	239,960	33.1	13,343,980	70.2
Completed	12,729,760	64.5	219,990	30.3	12,509,770	65.8
Attempted	854,180	4.3	19,970	2.8	834,210	4.4
Personal larceny with contact	514,530	2.6	5,840	.8[a]	508,690	2.7
Purse snatching	188,900	1.0	3,960	.5[a]	184,940	1.0
Completed	125,870	.6	3,960	.5[a]	121,910	.6
Attempted	63,030	.3	0	0[a]	63,030	.3
Pocket picking	325,640	1.7	1,880	.3[a]	323,760	1.7
Personal larceny without contact	13,069,410	66.2	234,120	32.3	12,835,290	67.5
Completed	12,278,250	62.2	214,140	29.5	12,064,110	63.5
Less than $50	5,457,060	27.7	139,610	19.2	5,317,450	28.0
$50 or more	6,228,700	31.6	65,920	9.1	6,162,780	32.4
Amount not available	592,490	3.0	8,610	1.2[a]	583,880	3.1
Attempted	791,150	4.0	19,970	2.8	771,180	4.1
Household sector	**16,294,440**	**100.0**	**568,180**	**100.0**	**15,726,260**	**100.0**
Completed	13,768,700	84.5	505,430	89.0	13,263,270	84.3
Attempted	2,525,730	15.5	62,740	11.0	2,462,990	15.7
Burglary	5,820,220	35.7	197,060	34.7	5,623,160	35.8
Completed	4,431,480	27.2	154,860	27.3	4,276,620	27.2
Forcible entry	2,013,920	12.4	50,640	8.9	1,963,280	12.5
Unlawful entry without force	2,417,550	14.8	104,220	18.3	2,313,330	14.7
Attempted forcible entry	1,388,740	8.5	42,200	7.4	1,346,540	8.6
Household larceny	8,980,450	55.1	356,090	62.7	8,624,360	54.8
Completed	8,362,270	51.3	344,430	60.6	8,017,840	51.0
Less than $50	3,658,430	22.4	199,740	35.2	3,458,690	22.0
$50 or more	4,199,790	25.8	119,480	21.0	4,080,310	25.9
Amount not available	504,040	3.1	25,210	4.4	478,830	3.0
Attempted	618,180	3.8	11,660	2.1[a]	606,520	3.9
Motor vehicle theft	1,493,780	9.2	15,030	2.6[a]	1,478,750	9.4
Completed	974,960	6.0	6,140	1.1[a]	968,820	6.2
Attempted	518,820	3.2	8,890	1.6[a]	509,930	3.2

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

[a] Estimate is based on about 10 or fewer sample cases.

Reliability of estimates

The sample used for the NCS is one of a large number of possible samples of equal size that could have been used applying the same sample design and selection procedures. Estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other.

The standard error of a survey estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all possible samples and is, therefore, a measure of the precision with which the estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The estimate and its associated standard error may be used to construct a confidence interval, that is, an interval having a prescribed probability that it would include the average result of all possible samples. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that the survey estimate would differ from the average result of all possible samples by less than 1.0 standard error. Similarly, the chances are about 90 out of 100 that the difference would be less than 1.6 times the standard error; about 95 out of 100 that it would be 2.0 times the standard error; and about 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2.5 times the standard error. The 68% confidence interval is the range of values given by the estimate minus the standard error and the estimate plus the standard error; the chances are 68 out of 100 that a figure from a complete census would be within that range. Likewise, the 95% confidence interval is the estimate plus or minus 2.0 standard errors.

In addition to sampling error, the estimates presented in this report are subject to nonsampling error. Major sources of such error are related to the ability of respondents to recall victimization experiences and associated details that occurred during the 6 months prior to the time of the interview. Research on the capacity of victims to recall specific kinds of crime, based on interviewing persons who were victims of offenses drawn from police files, indicates that assault is the least well recalled of the crimes measured by the NCS. This may stem in part from the observed tendency of victims not to report crimes committed by offenders known to them, especially if they are relatives. In addition, among certain groups, crimes that contain the elements of assault could be a part of everyday life and, thus, are simply forgotten or are not considered worth mentioning to a survey interviewer. Taken together, these recall problems may result in a substantial understatement of the "true" rate of victimization from assault.

Another source of nonsampling error related to the recall capacity of respondents involves the inability to place the criminal event in the correct month, even though it was placed in the correct reference period. This source of error is partially offset by the requirement for monthly interviewing and by the estimation procedure described earlier. An additional problem involves telescoping, or bringing within the appropriate 6-month period incidents that occurred earlier or, in a few instances, those that happened after the close of the reference period. The latter is believed to be relatively rare because 75 to 80% of the interviewing takes place during the first week of the month following the reference period. In any event, the effect of telescoping is minimized by the bounding procedure described above. The interviewer is provided with a summary of the incidents reported in the preceding interview, and, if a similar incident is reported, it then can be determined from discussion with the respondent whether the reported incident is indeed a new one.

Methodological research undertaken in preparation for the NCS indicated that substantially fewer incidents of crime are reported when one household member reports for all persons residing in the household than when each household member is interviewed individually. Therefore, the self-response procedure was adopted as a general rule; allowances for proxy response under the contingencies discussed earlier are the only exceptions to this rule.

Other sources of nonsampling error result from other types of response mistakes, including errors in reporting incidents as crimes, mistaken classification of crimes, systematic data errors introduced by the interviewer, biases resulting from the rotation pattern used, errors in coding and processing the data, and incomplete sampling frames in the 1970-based design. The latter problem has been corrected in the 1980-based design. Quality control and edit procedures were used to minimize errors made by respondents and interviewers. As calculated for the NCS, the standard errors partially measure only those nonsampling errors arising from these sources; they do not reflect any systematic biases in the data.

To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of items and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. As a result, two parameters (identified as "a" and "b" in the section that follows) were developed for use in calculating standard errors. The parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than the precise standard error for any specific item.

Computation and application of standard errors

Results presented in this report were tested to determine whether or not statistical significance could be associated with observed differences between values. Differences were tested to ascertain whether they were significant at 1.6 standard errors (the 90% confidence level) or higher. Most comparisons cited in this report were significant at a minimum level of 2.0 standard errors (the 95% confidence level), meaning that the estimated difference is greater than twice the standard error of the difference. Differences that failed the 90% test were not considered statistically significant. Statements of comparison qualified by the phrase "some indication" had a level of significance between 1.6 and 2.0 standard errors.

Appendix III

Formula 1. Standard errors for estimated numbers of victimizations or incidents may be calculated by using the following formula:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx}$$

where

x = estimated number of personal or household victimizations or incidents

a = a constant equal to -.0000159580

b = a constant equal to 3156.

To illustrate the use of formula 1, table 1 (Appendix I) shows 678,150 completed robbery victimizations in 1987. This estimate and the appropriate parameters are substituted in the formula as follows:

$$s.e.(x) = \sqrt{(-.0000159580)\ (678{,}150)^2 + (3156)\ (678{,}150)}$$

$$= 46{,}200 \text{ (rounded to nearest 100).}$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate of 678,150 at 1.0 standard error is 46,200 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at 2.0 standard errors would be double that figure, or 92,400 (plus or minus).

Formula 2. Standard errors for estimated victimization rates or percentages are calculated using the following formula:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{b}{y}\right]\left[p\ (1.0-p)\right]}$$

where

p = percentage or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y = base population or total number of crimes

b = a constant equal to 3156.

To illustrate the use of formula 2, table 4 (Appendix I) shows an estimated robbery rate of 9.8 per 1,000 persons age 20 to 24. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

$$s.e.(p) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{3156}{19{,}055{,}020}\right]\left[.0098\ (1.0-.0098)\right]}$$

$$= .0012678, \text{ which rounds to } .0013 \text{ or } 1.3 \text{ per } 1{,}000.$$

This means that the confidence interval around the estimate 9.8 at 1.0 standard error is 1.3 (plus or minus), and the confidence interval at 2.0 standard errors would be double that figure, or 2.6 (plus or minus).

Formula 3. The standard error of a difference between two rates or percentages having different bases is calculated using the formula:

$$s.e.(p_1-p_2) = \sqrt{\frac{p_1(1.0-p_1)\ b}{y_1} + \frac{p_2(1.0-p_2)\ b}{y_2}}$$

where

p_1 = first percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y_1 = base from which first percent or rate was derived

p_2 = second percent or rate (expressed in decimal form)

y_2 = base from which second percent or rate was derived

b = a constant equal to 3156.

The formula will represent the actual standard error quite accurately for the difference between uncorrelated estimates. If, however, there is a large positive correlation, the formula will overestimate the true standard error of the difference; if there is a large negative correlation, the formula will underestimate the true standard error of the difference.

To illustrate the use of this formula, table 3 (Appendix I) of this report shows that the victimization rate for aggravated assault for males was 11.4 per 1,000 and the rate for females was 4.4 per 1,000. Substituting the appropriate values into the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (.0114 - .0044)

$$= \sqrt{\frac{.0114\ (1.0-.0114)}{94{,}959{,}780}\ (3156) + \frac{.0044\ (1.0-.0044)}{102{,}809{,}700}\ (3156)}$$

$$= .0007135, \text{ which rounds to } .0007.$$

Thus, the confidence interval at 1.0 standard error is approximately .7 per 1,000, plus or minus, around the difference of 7.0 (11.4 - 4.4), or 1.4 per 1,000, plus or minus, at the 2.0 standard-error level. The 1.0 standard-error confidence interval (68 chances out of 100) places the true difference between 6.3 and 7.7 (7.0 plus and minus .7).

The ratio of the difference to its standard error is equivalent to its level of statistical significance. For example, a ratio of about 2.0 (or more) denotes that the difference is significant at the 95% confidence level (or higher); a ratio ranging between 1.6 and 2.0 indicates that the difference is significant at a confidence level between 90 and 95%; and a ratio of less than about 1.6 defines a level of confidence below 90%. In the above example, the ratio of the difference (7.0) to its standard error (.7) equals 10.0. Therefore, it was concluded that the difference in the aggravated assault rate for males and females was statistically significant at a confidence level exceeding 95%.

Formula 4. The standard error of a difference between two rates or percentages derived from the same base is calculated using the formula:

$$s.e.(p_1-p_2) = \sqrt{\left[\frac{b}{y}\right]\left[(p_1+p_2) - (p_1-p_2)^2\right]}$$

where the symbols are the same as those described for the previous formula, except that "y" refers to a common base.

To illustrate the application of this formula, table 54 shows that the proportion of violent crime incidents involving strangers was 55.7%; the proportion involving nonstrangers was 44.3%. Substituting the appropriate values in the formula yields:

Standard error of the difference (.557 - .443)

$$= \sqrt{\left[\frac{3156}{5{,}032{,}110}\right]\left[(.557+.443) - (.557-.443)^2\right]}$$

$$= .024880, \text{ which rounds to } .025.$$

The confidence interval at 1.0 standard error around the difference of 11.4 would be from 8.9 to 13.9 (11.4 minus and plus 2.5). The ratio of the difference (11.4) to its standard error (2.5) equals 4.6, which is greater than 2.0. Thus, the difference between the two percentages was statistically significant at the 95% confidence level.

Appendix IV

Survey estimate of the economic cost of crime to victims

This appendix provides a special supplementary analysis on the cost of crime to victims in 1987.[7] Although Appendix I presents data tables on several specific aspects of economic cost (such as medical expenses and value of stolen property), this analysis estimates the total cost of crime sustained by victims in a given year.

In 1987 the estimated cost of crime to victims was nearly $15 billion, which included losses from property theft or damage, cash losses, medical expenses, and other crime-related costs. This estimate was derived by summing crime victims' estimates of the amount of cash stolen; value of stolen property; estimated or actual costs of replacing damaged property; total amount of medical expenses; and amount of pay lost for a variety of reasons, including injuries suffered, police-related activities, court-related activities, or time spent repairing or replacing property.

The NCS measures include only costs borne directly by victims. They do not include such costs as criminal justice system costs or increased insurance premiums.

Table II shows aggregate estimates for the total economic costs of crime for the major crime categories.

Table II. Personal and household crimes: Total economic loss to victims of crime, 1987

Type of crime	Gross loss in dollars (in millions)
All crimes	**14,835**
Personal crimes	3,838
Crimes of violence	983
Rape	53
Robbery	404
Assault	525
Crimes of theft	2,855
Personal larceny with contact	196
Personal larceny without contact	2,658
Household crimes	10,997
Burglary	3,873
Household larceny	1,506
Motor vehicle theft	5,617

NOTE: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.

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[7] The methodology used in this analysis is similar to that of a previous BJS Special Report, The Economic Cost of Crime to Victims, NCJ-93450, April 1984.

Glossary

Age--The appropriate age category is determined by each respondent's age as of the last day of the month preceding the interview.

Aggravated assault--Attack with a weapon, irrespective of whether or not there was injury, and attack without a weapon resulting either in serious injury (for example, broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, or loss of consciousness) or in undetermined injury requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault with a weapon.

Annual family income--Includes the income of the household head and all other related persons residing in the same household unit. Covers the 12 months preceding the interview and includes wages, salaries, net income from business or farm, pensions, interest, dividends, rent, and any other form of monetary income. The income of persons unrelated to the head of household is excluded.

Assault--An unlawful physical attack, whether aggravated or simple, upon a person. Includes attempted assaults with or without a weapon. Excludes rape and attempted rape as well as attacks involving theft or attempted theft, which are classified as robbery. Severity of crimes in this general category range from minor threats to incidents that bring the victim near death.

Attempted forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used in an attempt to gain entry.

Burglary--Unlawful or forcible entry of a residence usually, but not necessarily, attended by theft. Includes attempted forcible entry. The entry may be by force, such as breaking a window or slashing a screen, or it may be through an unlocked door or an open window. As long as the person entering had no legal right to be present in the structure, a burglary has occurred. Furthermore, the structure need not be the house itself for a household burglary to take place. Illegal entry of a garage, shed, or any other structure on the premises also constitutes household burglary. In fact, burglary does not necessarily have to occur on the premises. If the breaking and entering occurred in a hotel or vacation residence, it still would be classified as a burglary for the household whose member or members were staying there at the time.

Central city--The largest city (or grouping of two or three cities) of a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), defined below.

Ethnicity--A distinction between Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents, regardless of race.

Forcible entry--A form of burglary in which force is used to gain entry (for example, by breaking a window or slashing a screen).

Head of household--For classification purposes, only one individual can be defined as the head of household--one of the persons who owns, rents, or is buying the housing unit and who is 18 years of age or older. An individual under the age of 18 may be identified as the household head if his or her spouse is age 18 or older or if all household members are under age 18.

Hispanic--Persons who report themselves as Mexican-Americans, Chicanos, Mexicans, Mexicanos, Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central or South Americans, or of other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Household--Consists of the occupants of separate living quarters meeting either of the following criteria: (1) persons, whether present or temporarily absent, whose usual place of residence is the housing unit in question or (2) persons staying in the housing unit who have no usual place of residence elsewhere.

Household crimes--Burglary or larceny of a residence or motor vehicle theft--crimes that do not involve personal confrontation. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Household larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash from a residence or its immediate vicinity. For a household larceny to occur within the home itself, the thief must be someone with a right to be there, such as a maid, a delivery person, or a guest. Forcible entry, attempted forcible entry, or unlawful entry are not involved.

Incident--A specific criminal act involving one or more victims and offenders. For example, if two people were robbed at the same time, this would be counted as two robbery victimizations but as only one robbery incident in the NCS.

Larceny--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash without force. A basic distinction is made between personal larceny and household larceny.

Marital status--Each household member is assigned to one of the following categories: (1) married, which includes persons in common-law unions and those parted temporarily for reasons other than marital discord (employment, military service, and so forth); (2) separated and divorced (separated includes married persons who have a legal separation or have parted because of marital discord); (3) widowed; and (4) never married, which includes those whose only marriage has been annulled and those living together (excluding common-law unions).

Metropolitan area--See "Metropolitan Statistical Area."

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--As defined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), it is a population nucleus of 50,000 or more, generally consisting of a city and its immediate suburbs, together with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. MSA's are defined in terms of counties, the smallest geographic units for which a wide range of statistical data can be obtained. In New England, however, the definitions are in terms of cities and towns because these subcounty units are of great local significance and considerable data are available for them. By current standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways--if there is a city of at least 50,000 population or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). In addition to the county containing the main city, an MSA also includes additional counties having strong economic and social ties to the central county, determined chiefly by the extent of the Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and census data on commuting to work. New England MSA's are defined in terms of a core area and related cities and towns. A metropolitan statistical area may contain more than one city of 50,000 population and may cross State lines.

Motor vehicle--Includes automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and any other motorized vehicles legally allowed on public roads and highways.

Motor vehicle theft--Stealing or unauthorized taking of a motor vehicle, including attempts at such acts.

Non-Hispanic--Persons who report their culture or origin as other than "Hispanic," as defined above. The distinction is made regardless of race.

Nonmetropolitan area--A locality not situated within an MSA. The category covers a variety of localities, ranging from sparsely inhabited rural areas to cities of fewer than 50,000 population.

Nonstranger--With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as having involved nonstrangers if victim and offender are either related to, well known to, or casually acquainted with one another. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Offender--The perpetrator of a crime; the term generally is applied in relation to crimes entailing contact between victim and offender.

Offense--A crime; with respect to personal crimes, the two terms can be used interchangeably, regardless of whether the applicable unit of measure is a victimization or an incident.

Outside central cities--See "Suburban area."

Personal crimes--Rape, robbery of persons, assault, personal larceny with contact, or personal larceny without contact. Includes both completed and attempted acts.

Personal crimes of theft--Theft or attempted theft of property or cash by stealth, either with contact (but without force or threat of force) or without direct contact between victim and offender. Equivalent to personal larceny.

Personal crimes of violence--Rape, robbery of persons, or assault. Includes both completed and attempted acts. Always involves contact between victim and offender.

Personal larceny--Equivalent to personal crimes of theft. A distinction is made between personal larceny with contact and personal larceny without contact.

Personal larceny with contact--Theft of purse, wallet, or cash by stealth directly from the person of the victim but without force or the threat of force. Also includes attempted purse snatching.

Personal larceny without contact--Theft or attempted theft, without direct contact between victim and offender, of property or cash from any place other than the victim's home or its immediate vicinity. The property need not be strictly personal in nature; the act is distinguished from household larceny solely by place of occurrence. Examples of personal larceny without contact include the theft of a briefcase or umbrella from a restaurant, a portable radio from the beach, clothing from an automobile parked in a shopping center, a bicycle from a schoolyard, food from a shopping cart in front of a supermarket, and so forth. In rare cases, the victim sees the offender during the commission of the act.

Physical injury--The term is applicable to each of the three personal crimes of violence. For completed or attempted robbery resulting in injury, a distinction is made between injuries from "serious" and "minor" assault. Examples of injuries from serious assault include broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, loss of consciousness, or undetermined injuries requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. Injuries from minor assault include bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, swelling, or undetermined injuries requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. For assaults resulting in victim injury, the degree of harm governs classification of the event. The same elements of injury applicable to robbery with injury from serious assault also pertain to aggravated assault with injury. Similarly, the same types of injuries applicable to robbery with injury from minor assault are relevant to simple assault with injury. All completed rapes are defined as having resulted in physical injury. Attempted rapes are defined as having resulted in injury if the victim reported having suffered some form of physical injury.

Race--Asked once for the entire household at the time of the first interview. The racial categories distinguished are white, black, and other. The category "other" consists mainly of American Indians and persons of Asian ancestry.

Rape--Carnal knowledge through the use of force or the threat of force, including attempts. Statutory rape (without force) is excluded. Includes both heterosexual and homosexual rape.

Rate of victimization--See "Victimization rate."

Region--For NCS purposes, the country is divided into the following four census regions:

- Midwest--Includes the 12 States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.
- Northeast--Includes the 9 States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.
- South--Includes the District of Columbia and the 16 States of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.
- West--Includes the 13 States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Robbery--Completed or attempted theft, directly from a person, of property or cash by force or threat of force, with or without a weapon.

Robbery with injury--Completed or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by an attack, either with or without a weapon, resulting in injury. An injury is classified as resulting from a serious assault, irrespective of the extent of injury, if a weapon was used in the commission of the crime or, if not, when the extent of the injury was either serious (for example, broken bones, loss of teeth, internal injuries, or loss of consciousness) or undetermined but requiring 2 or more days of hospitalization. An injury is classified as resulting from a minor assault when the extent of the injury was minor (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or undetermined but requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization.

Robbery without injury--Theft or attempted theft from a person, accompanied by force or the threat of force, either with or without a weapon, but not resulting in injury.

Series--Three or more similar but separate events, which the respondent is unable to describe separately in detail to an interviewer.

Simple assault--Attack without a weapon resulting either in minor injury (for example, bruises, black eyes, cuts, scratches, or swelling) or in undetermined injury requiring less than 2 days of hospitalization. Also includes attempted assault without a weapon.

Stranger--With respect to crimes entailing direct contact between victim and offender, victimizations (or incidents) are classified as involving strangers if the victim so stated, did not see or recognize the offender, or knew the offender only by sight. In crimes involving a mix of stranger and nonstranger offenders, the events are classified under nonstranger. The distinction between stranger and nonstranger crimes is not made for personal larceny without contact, an offense in which victims rarely see the offender.

Suburban area--The county or counties containing a central city, plus any contiguous counties that are linked socially and economically to the central city. On data tables, suburban areas are categorized as those portions of metropolitan areas situated "Outside central cities."

Tenure--Two forms of household tenancy are distinguished: (1) owned, which includes dwellings being bought through mortgage, and (2) rented, which also includes rent-free quarters belonging to a party other than the occupant and situations where rental payments are in kind or services.

Unlawful entry--A form of burglary committed by someone having no legal right to be on the premises, even though force is not used.

Victim--The recipient of a criminal act--usually used in relation to personal crimes but also applicable to households.

Victimization--A specific criminal act as it affects a single victim, whether a person or household. In criminal acts against persons, the number of victimizations is determined by the number of victims of such acts; ordinarily, the number of victimizations is somewhat higher than the number of incidents because more than one individual is victimized during certain incidents. Each criminal act against a household is assumed to involve a single victim, the affected household.

Victimization rate--For crimes against persons, the victimization rate, a measure of occurrence among population groups at risk, is computed on the basis of the number of victimizations per 1,000 resident population age 12 or older. For crimes against households, victimization rates are calculated on the basis of the number of incidents per 1,000 households.

Victimize--To perpetrate a crime against a person or household.

*U.S. G.P.O. 1989-241-693:00008

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